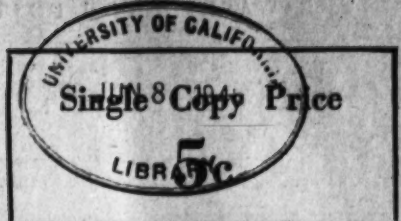


## The Weather

Today—Warmer and increasing cloudiness. Highest temperature in the lower 80's. Yesterday—High, 80; low, 56.  
Post-off consumption to date, 53 per cent of yearly allotment.

# The Washington Post



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# Damascus Fighting Erupts Anew, French Balk; Pacific Army to Be Doubled, Truman Reveals; Ft. Myer Meat Racket Months Old, More Found

## Treasury Gets Green Light On Tax Army Of 10,000

Will Start Hiring Men Now, Veterans Preferred, to Track Down War Chiselers

By James E. Chinn  
President Truman yesterday authorized the Treasury Department to begin hiring 10,000 men, many of them former servicemen, for a nationwide round-up of tax evading war profiteers, gamblers and black market operators.

The President said cases of tax evasion ranging as high as 12 million dollars already uncovered were "truly shocking."

"We are not fighting this war to make millionaires," he declared, "and certainly we are not going to allow the black market operators or any other racketeers to be in a favored class, when the men in the armed forces, and our citizens generally, are sacrificing so heavily."

3649 Cases Already Uncovered  
"I am alarmed at the evidence of evasion and concealment, especially by those who seek to grow rich through war-swollen profits and illicit black market operations in foodstuffs and other commodities," Morgenthau told the two congressional committees.

He pointed out that in a special drive by 1600 Revenue Bureau employees, 3649 cases indicating "substantial tax evasion" had been uncovered, plus "1000 leads" which await only available manpower to investigate them.

"We are finding 'pay dirt' in transactions involving food, liquor, automobiles, furs, jewelry, gambling and cabarets, just to mention a few," he said. "Many cases combine black market operations with a criminal concealment of income."

Mr. Truman said an enlargement of the Revenue Bureau staff for the "good business for the Government" because every dollar spent will produce \$20 or more in revenue.

100,000 Men to Total  
Morgenthau again estimated the drive would recover at least a billion dollars in concealed taxes.

The two Appropriations Committees approved Morgenthau's request to use a \$500,000 unexpended See DODGE, Page 2, Column 1.

## Kidnaped Baby's Death Blamed On Broken Neck

Philadelphia, June 1 (AP)—A three-month-old baby who was taken from his coach yesterday and later found dead on the grounds of a vacant house died of a broken neck, police announced today following an autopsy.

The body of Thomas V. Ripley, Jr., was discovered 6 blocks from his home 8 hours after his mother, Mrs. Barbara Ripley, reported he had disappeared while she went to a nearby store. The body of the baby, nude but wrapped in a blanket, was still warm, but efforts to revive the infant failed.

Defectives continued their search for two young girls who were seen playing with a baby in the vicinity of the spot where the body was discovered. Police questioned more than 100 girls between the ages of 10 and 14 years but said they had not uncovered any tangible clues.

Police said the baby may have died from an injury suffered when the two girls "played house" with him.

## Love Balm Suits Outlawed in Md.

Baltimore, June 1 (AP)—Aching hearts who figure money would ease the pain are just plain out of luck in Maryland from today forth.

A new statute prohibiting court action for breach of promise or alienation of affections went into effect today.

And Delegate John C. Luber, Baltimore Democrat, who sponsored the measure in the 1945 General Assembly, declared that "mere man at last has protection." He had argued that such suits "amounted to hi-jacking in most cases, nothing more or less."

## U. S. Attitude Toughening Truman Irked at Argentina; Fascist-Like Acts Confirmed

By Ben W. Gilbert

President Truman yesterday indicated displeasure with the turn of events in Argentina while commending United States officials confirmed generally sensational charges of fascist-like repression in Argentina which were smuggled through rigid Buenos Aires censorship.

A toughening of U. S. policy toward that South American country, whose entry into the San Francisco United Nations parley this country forced over vigorous Soviet opposition, appeared in the making, although for the moment representatives of this country were contenting themselves with invoking the "forces of world public opinion" against Argentina.

The charges of repression were contained in a two-column dispatch in the New York Times from Buenos Aires by Arnaldo Cortesi, Cortesi, who headed the Rome bureau of the Times for years when Mussolini was in power, stated in his dispatch, "Things have happened in Buenos Aires recently that

exceed anything this correspondent can remember in his 17 years' experience in Fascist Italy."

An Associated Press dispatch dated outside of the Argentine censorship from Montevideo, Uruguay, confirmed that Argentina has reestablished press censorship, arrested numerous prominent citizens, closed several newspapers and detained several well-known journalists since the country declared war against Germany and Japan at the request of the United States and other American republics.

Truman's comment on the Argentine situation was voiced informally to a group of Latin-American journalists who were introduced to him following his regular weekly press conference.

One of the newsmen revealed that the President, when asked for his views on the Argentine situation, replied: "I am not very happy about it."

Both the story by Cortesi and the Associated Press account revealed the paradox that the declaration of See ARGENTINA, Page 2, Col. 6.

## Truman Denies Plan to Replace Stettinius

Anderson to Assume Post at Agriculture On or Before July 1

President Truman yesterday reiterated that he had no plans to name a new Secretary of State to replace Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., but the rumors that Stettinius would eventually be replaced would not be downed.

The current version of the reports was that he will be replaced as soon as the Senate has completed final action upon the world organization charter being drafted at San Francisco. Stettinius is chairman of the American delegation to the United Nations Conference.

Other developments yesterday concerning Presidential appointments included the following: Representative Clinton F. Anderson (D., N. Mex.), would take over as Secretary of Agriculture on July 1 if the Senate has failed to confirm Claude R. Wickard as Rural Electrification administrator by that time. Previously, Truman had said that Anderson would take over Wickard's agricultural secretaryship when Wickard is confirmed as REA administrator, but that was before Wickard's nomination struck a snag. The Senate Agriculture Committee has decided to hear protests against the Wickard nomination.

2. Anderson's nomination as Agriculture Secretary was confirmed by the Senate, one day after the nomination of Judge Lewis B. Swannell to be Secretary of Labor was approved. The nomination of Tom Clark to be Attorney General is still held in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

3. Truman revealed that former Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, special counsel to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, has agreed to remain at his White House job for another year. Replying to a letter from Truman turning down on See WICKARD, Page 2, Column 1.

4. A \$225,000 fund for operation of State marine schools was the only item in the whole bill that was not touched.

However, the committee withheld all funds for the Office of Price Administration, the Foreign Economic Administration and the Fair Employment Practices Committee, explaining that legislation dealing with the trio either is pending or is in the offing.

FEA's allotment was held up pending receipt of budget estimates for lend-lease operations. Legislation extending the Price Control Act and OPA and making permanent was passed yesterday.

## 2 More Drivers Seized; Say They Joined Scheme Last November

The case of Fort Myer's missing meat became bigger and more unsavory yesterday when two more truckmen for Mirman Bros. Meat Co., 512 12th st. sw., admitted, the District Attorney's Office said, that for a long time they had been stealing meat from loads delivered to the Fort Myer commissary, and selling it to black market retailers in Washington.

The men—James Hines, 27, Negro, of 1738 14th st. nw., and Gus F. Finley, 34, Negro, of 325 S. Carolina ave. se.—told much the same story the other two Mirman truckmen related on Thursday. Both of them implicated Jesse Moore, Fort Myer civilian purchasing agent, according to the District Attorney's Office, and said they had sold the meat to the same dealers—Almore Dale, whose store is at 1209 Sumner rd. se., and Albert Jones, doing business at 1123 S. st. sw.

And while the Military District of Washington, which Thursday began an investigation of the Fort Myer commissary, had not yet unearthed evidence of any diversion beyond the original 1800 pounds of pork and ham, police yesterday seized 700 pounds of Fort Myer meat—a part of a load delivered Monday to Dale's market.

Account System Not Defective  
The accounting system used in the commissary should have brought to light any diversion of meat within a short time, Fort Myer authorities stated. Asked how Moore could have overlooked a shortage of 1800 pounds in delivery, the only answer suggested was that there may have been a great deal of meat in the storeroom because of recent big receipts.

Moore has an excellent record, it was learned. He entered Civil Service in June, 1941, and has been working ever since at the post. Beginning as a clerk, he was promoted to stockkeeper, and finally became a buyer last year. He is regarded as a faithful, hard-working employee. Following his arraignment, he was given leave, of which he had about 60 days accumulated. He is married and has two young daughters and a baby boy.

Moore would not discuss the case, but his attorney, William Collins—a former assistant District attorney—said that the police had "arrested first and investigated later—an outrageous injustice."

West On for Months  
Hines told this story, according to Lieut. Joseph Shimon: He went to work for the Mirman firm last November. Soon after, he was in a beer parlor with truckmen Simmel Floyd and Charles Nash (arrested Thursday) when Moore joined them and money was exchanged. Hines asked about it. See THEFT, Page 2, Column 1.

5. As late as April of this year, "our Navy had to cope with a submarine blitz which was intended to hit our (Atlantic) coast."

6. Defeat of Germany was achieved "with accuracy seldom attained in war." But our troops had "but little margin" at the finish. The last American division was "left in the lurch."

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## President Calls For Maintained Production Till Final Victory

By Robert C. Albright

In his first full report on the state of the war, President Truman yesterday disclosed plans for more than doubling Army strength in the Pacific by the largest redeployment of armed forces in history.

How the Army plans to cut overall strength from 8,300,000 to 6,968,000, move three million troops out of Europe in a year and launch a larger overseas force against the Japs than ever fought the Wehrmacht and Luftwaffe was spelled out in a 6000-word message to Congress.

Discusses Problems Frankly  
Packed with more war facts and figures than ever before supplied Congress in one lump, President Truman's blueprint for winning the war against Japan called for sustained production on the home front, frankly discussed the "probable difficulties and dangers," as well as the certain outcome, of the final crushing war blows.

Highlights of the message: 1. The terms to Japan are still "unconditional surrender." If Japan carries resistance beyond "the point of reason," her whole modern industrial plant will be wiped out. What has already happened to Tokyo will happen to every Japanese city whose industries feed the Japanese war machine.

2. As we near the Jap homeland, fighting will be "tougher" in the air, and ship and personnel losses will be more severe. The fleet now suffers "daily damage." No unit damage figures were given, but "the number is substantial." 3. To repair the mounting load of battle damage to the fleet, and to build additional vessels, Mr. Truman appealed for civilian laborers, particularly in the yards where the ships are repaired. He called on patriotic workers to "rally to the aid of the Navy in this emergency."

4. Troop movements on the Nation's railroads will become increasingly heavy from now on. The President asked "full public cooperation in preventing any aggravation of this burden on domestic transportation, for it would slow down the rate at which soldiers can be reunited with their loved ones."

5. As late as April of this year, "our Navy had to cope with a submarine blitz which was intended to hit our (Atlantic) coast."

6. Defeat of Germany was achieved "with accuracy seldom attained in war." But our troops had "but little margin" at the finish. The last American division was "left in the lurch."

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## Roofless Homes in Mainz



Associated Press Photo  
TOTAL DESTRUCTION—This aerial view made by Margaret Bourke-White of an area of roofless houses in Mainz, Germany, indicates the power of Allied bombs and shells. Not a house in camera range is fit for habitation.

## Berlin Warned Jap Resistance 51 to Die in Any Red Slaying

London, June 1 (AP)—Lord Mayor Arthur Werner of Berlin, disclosing disorders in the German capital including attacks on Russian soldiers, announced over Berlin radio tonight that guilty persons would be executed and that 50 former Nazi party members would be executed with them for each incident.

Attacks on Russian soldiers and arson were offenses cited specifically as involving the death penalty. In addition, Werner said, anyone who had knowledge of attacks or arson plots and failed to notify police at once also would be executed.

## D. C. Meat Famine Worst Among 56 Cities Surveyed

What every Washington housewife already knows, the Bureau of Labor Statistics yesterday confirmed—that meat supplies here were even scarcer in May than they were in April, as were shortening and lard.

In fact, of 56 cities included in a monthly survey, "none showed smaller meat supplies than Washington," where all cuts and grades of beef, veal, lamb and pork were unobtainable in more than 90 per cent of the local stores visited. Buttermilk was around in somewhat larger quantities than in April, and other shortenings were "generally adequate," it was reported.

The same trend downward was evident this past month in stocks of catsup, tomato juice and pineapple juice.

## Kindled by 3200 Bomb-Tons High Winds Fan Osaka Fires After Raid by 450 Superforts

Guam, June 1 (AP)—Fires fanned by a stiff west wind licked through Osaka, Japan's greatest industrial center, tonight as Twenty-first Bomber Command headquarters announced that the "principal portion" of Yokohama had been obliterated in Tuesday's great Superfort attack.

More than 450 Superfortresses, escorted by 150 Mustang fighter planes flying from Iwo, battered Osaka, second largest city of Japan, with 3200 tons of fire bombs in a daylight attack, raising to 24,000 tons the weight of bombs heaped on Nippon in seven scorching attacks in 19 days.

Returning pilots said columns of smoke were rising 25,000 feet over Osaka when they left after an attack similar to those which

have devastated 62.6 square miles in five of Japan's first six cities.

Headquarters were disclosed that a total of 8.9 square miles—comprising approximately 44 per cent of the built-up area—had been burned out in Yokohama. Following is the list of destruction wrought by the Superforts in attacks against Japan's main cities.

Tokyo, largest city, 51.3 square miles destroyed.

Osaka, second largest, 8.1 square miles destroyed up to the latest raid.

Nagoya, third largest, 11.3 square miles destroyed.

Yokohama, fifth largest, 8.9 square miles destroyed.

Kobe, sixth largest, 3.00 square miles destroyed.

Kyoto, Japan's fourth largest See PORTS, Page 2, Column 2.

## Troops' Looting Of Food Brings Fresh Conflict In Syria Capital

London, June 1 (AP)—Fighting broke out anew in Damascus tonight as the French government refused to enter immediate negotiations with Britain and the United States on the Levantine crisis.

United Press Correspondent Sam Souki reported from the Syrian capital that the new disorders began when French African troops, set adrift by the officers after the cease-fire order, began looting food shops which had been opened for the civilian population.

Syrian Nationalists and police fired on the looters from behind sandbags and fairly heavy rifle fire and machine-gun fire was ringing out through the city late tonight. There was no indication that the French themselves had violated the cease-fire order given them last night.

Conditions in City Serious  
Souki reported that conditions in Damascus were serious, with the bodies of some 500 casualties awaiting removal and epidemics were threatened.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle kept the way open for a three-power conference on the Levant in a review of the crisis in which he stated that the French had been ordered to cease firing in order to "create a more favorable atmosphere" for discussions in which the Arab states might also join.

But the French Ministry of Information in Paris said that the three-power conference was "out of the question" at this time, revealing a sudden stiffening of the De Gaulle government's attitude.

De Gaulle Not in "Mood"  
"After the hard blow De Gaulle received, he is in no mood to take a plane trip to London," a spokesman said.

De Gaulle's review was the nearest thing the French leader had uttered to a reply to Prime Minister Churchill's blunt demarche on Syria and he charged that the message was read to the British Commons 45 minutes before it reached his own hands.

"This telegram, having thus been published in this form and in full, could have entailed only a firm reply, since the head of the provincial government deemed it preferable not to address it to the British Prime Minister," De Gaulle said.

While shots rang out again in Damascus, thousands of Arabs staged anti-French demonstrations in Cairo, where leaders of the Arab countries are gathered for a conference on the crisis.

Beirut Station Taken Over  
The radio station at Beyrouth, capital of Lebanon, suddenly began identifying itself as "Broadcasting Station of Fighting France," and announced that the local news broadcast was being suppressed until further notice.

An official French communiqué, issued in Paris, confirmed last See SYRIA, Page 2, Column 3.

## Army Denies Meat Is Plentiful in Commissaries Here

Col. R. G. Williamson, commanding officer of the Military District of Washington, yesterday called for "correction of civilian impressions" that meat supplies in local commissaries are plentiful, and indicated that diversion of meat to black market operations has hit commissary stocks "harder than most people think."

The condition has resulted recently in so little Federally inspected meat (the only kind bought by the Army), according to Colonel Williamson, that "we are extremely lucky to get 50 per cent" of the amount ordered.

At the Army War College commissary, for example, he pointed out, stocks on hand recently have enabled buyers to get no more than the equivalent of two-thirds of a pound daily per person, or 6.6 pounds a month. That, he added, includes besides rationed meat, chicken, cold cuts and similar types.

## Today's Index

| Clubs         | Pages | Clubs          | Pages |
|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Columbian     | 4     | Leonard Lyons  | 5     |
| Crossword     | 10    | Lippmann       | 5     |
| Death Notices | 10    | Marquis Childs | 4     |
| Drew Pearson  | 5     | Nelson Bell    | 5     |
| Editorials    | 4     | Radio          | 5     |
| Federal Diary | 3     | Sports         | 5     |
| Financial     | 10    | Women          | 5     |
| Gallup Poll   | 5     |                |       |



# Five Jap Ships Sunk, Wide Area Bombed

## War Sidelights Five-Bomber Groups Start Shift to Asia

Rome, June 1 (AP).—Lieut. Gen. John K. Cannon, commander in chief of the Mediterranean Air Force, said today that five bomber groups from the Fifteenth Air Force already had left for the United States on their way to the Pacific theater and Japan.

The five groups, forerunners of the mass air force movement from both the Twelfth and Fifteenth Air Forces, will be retrained in the United States on new equipment before going to the Pacific.

**Chute Expert Captive**  
London, June 1 (AP).—Col. Gen. Kurt Student, German parachute troop expert, came to England by air today as a prisoner rather than as the invader he expected to be four years ago. Eleven other Nazi generals collected by the British Second Army arrived with Student and were sent to a prison camp.

## DODGE

**From Page 1**  
Treasury Department balance for the current fiscal year to start the roundup, and promised to rush through an additional \$16,300,000 in the near future. Later on, the Treasury head said he might have to come back to Congress for 20 million dollars more if he can get all the help he needs.

A recruiting campaign for agents will be started immediately, Morgenthau explained, and discharged servicemen will be offered the first opportunity to aid in tracking down the enemy's front-line evaders. Arrangements already have been made by the Civil Service Commission to place a recruiting officer at every Army discharge center in the country.

Morgenthau told reporters civil service is ready to send him 12 million investigators to form the nucleus of the new army of revenue agents.

"I am ready to go," he said, "with full steam ahead."

To the President and also to the Appropriations Committee, Morgenthau cited some of the most striking cases uncovered by the revenue bureau.

**Rain Division Tracked**  
An investigation now under way in California, he declared, indicates concealment of between 10 and 12 million tax dollars from the Treasury in which the intended for the armed forces was diverted to the enemy.

## AGENCIES

**From Page 1**  
The FEPC has not cleared Congress.

The \$769,764,850 total in the bill was \$11,812,650 below budget estimates and \$209,348,880 under current-year appropriations.

The War Shipping Administration, which operates the National War Labor Board, \$13,320,000; Selective Service System, \$2 million; War Relocation Authority, \$25 million; Alien Property Custodian, \$2,500,000 (a limitation on administrative expenditures from funds already provided); Office of Economic Stabilization, \$196,250; Smaller War Plants Corporation, seven million dollars (a limitation on administrative expenses of previously appropriated funds); Petroleum Administration for War, \$2,968,200; Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, \$43,935,400.

**Other Allotments**  
Other allotments included War Production Board, 35 million dollars; Office of Strategic Services, 26 million dollars; a reduction of almost 50 per cent; Office of Civilian Control, 13 million dollars; Office of Inter-American Affairs, 14 million dollars; Office of Defense Transportation, seven million dollars; National War Labor Board, \$13,320,000; Selective Service System, \$2 million; War Relocation Authority, \$25 million; Alien Property Custodian, \$2,500,000 (a limitation on administrative expenditures from funds already provided); Office of Economic Stabilization, \$196,250; Smaller War Plants Corporation, seven million dollars (a limitation on administrative expenses of previously appropriated funds); Petroleum Administration for War, \$2,968,200; Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, \$43,935,400.

## WICKARD

**From Page 1**  
April 14 letter of resignation, Rosenman said: "When the Commander in Chief asks, there can be only one answer—Aye, Aye, Aye."

Rosenman recently returned from an on-the-spot survey of the European food situation and then visited San Francisco to confer with representatives of the United Nations on getting up a court to try war criminals.

4. Guy M. Gillette, former Democratic Senator from Iowa and chairman of the Surplus Property Board, has asked to be relieved of his surplus post by July 15, Truman revealed. The President said that Gillette, who was persuaded to stay in the post immediately after President Roosevelt's death, has not been happy in the job. Meanwhile, Senator Joseph C. McCarson (D., Wyo.) said that Gillette resigned because he wanted surplus property sold in a way to give "large opportunities" to the general buyer, but was outvoted by the other two board members.

**Dollar From Nickel**  
Baltimore, June 1 (AP).—The thief who cracked a safe in the home of John H. Nickel of Baltimore got exactly \$1 for his trouble—and he took it.

Nickel said the yegg did not disturb personal papers, the only other items in the strongbox.

## Installations From Dutch East Indies To Formosa Blasted

Manila (Saturday), June 2 (AP).—Gen. George C. Kenney's Far Eastern Air Force made big news again today in the southwest Pacific, sinking five Japanese ships and blasting Japanese ground installations from the Netherlands East Indies to Formosa and Malaya.

Allied fliers, chiefly American, sank or heavily damaged 2,117,452 tons of Japanese shipping from January 1 through May 31, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported in today's communiqué.

**Japs Use Smaller Ships**  
Japanese ships represented in that tonnage far exceeded 1000 in number, for as the air, submarine and naval blockade has compressed the enemy's sphere of operations, fliers have found the Japanese resorting to smaller and smaller vessels to transport their supplies.

In addition Kenney's fliers dropped more than 70,000 tons of bombs on enemy troops in support of ground action—primarily in the Philippines—and shot down 1230 planes in the same period.

The air force's latest attacks were directed primarily at Formosa and the East Indies.

**Formosa Area Bombed**  
Heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, dropped 200 tons in the Takao sector of southwestern Formosa, blasting warehouses, shipyard areas and anti-aircraft defenses.

Medium and fighter bombers ranged into central Formosa, bombing and strafing industrial storage areas and transportation equipment. One American plane was lost.

Along the Malay Peninsula long-range bombers sank two freighters and downed two intercepting planes. They started fires at Trangsan Harbor.

Other patrol bombers attacked enemy rail communications in Indo-China and the Tien Ho airfield, near Canton.

**Borneo Bases Hit**  
For the fourth straight day, medium and heavy bombers and fighters attacked Japanese bases on Borneo at Sandakan, Sela, Sibit and Balikpapan. Offshore, they sank three coastal vessels.

Light naval units, coordinating their attacks with the air force, destroyed three small craft off northern Borneo and in the Malaheras, Reconnaissance planes bombed Japanese positions in the northern Celebes, the Alor Islands and Timor, starting fires.

**Air Activity Extended**  
Air activity extended to long captured New Guinea and Bougainville, where medium bombers and fighters attacked Japanese holdouts in the Wewak and southern Bougainville sectors.

A ground, elements of the 37th Infantry Division entered the head of the Casagay Valley on Luzon and advanced 3 miles north from Santa Fe against scattered opposition.

Supported by strafing and bombing, Yanks in central Luzon continued their reduction of hard-pressed enemy units in the hills.

On Mindanao, four infantry divisions, coordinating their attacks with dive bombing assaults continued to compress Japanese troops into hills in the interior of Bukidnon Province and into another pocket northwest of Davao city.

## FORTS

**From Page 1**  
city, has yet to be struck a major blow.

**22 Yokohama Targets Hit**  
Headquarters announced that 22 individual military or industrial objectives within the Yokohama target area were destroyed or damaged and that detailed examination of photographs might "reveal others."

(NBC reported from Guam that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz had formally opened a new B-29 airfield on Guam—a mammoth field with runways more than 8500 feet long which was hacked by the Engineers and Seabees from solid jungles. The B-29s have fields on Guam, Tinian and Saipan.)

Dispatches from Okinawa also reported that Engineers were rushing construction of new airfields on that island.

In the attack on Osaka, a city of 3,282,000, which is 250 miles southwest of Tokyo, the B-29 bombers dropped their cargoes on the highly industrialized portion of the city bordering the harbor area south of the Shin Yodo River.

**Tokyo Claims Big B-29 Toll**  
It was described as the "greatest individual industrial district of Japan."

Tokyo said the attack lasted two hours and claimed that 47 Superforts were shot down and 83 damaged.

The American statement of losses had not been made.

Only a few Japanese fighters were seen and pilots reported most of them were content to roll out of range of the B-29s and radio the position of the sky giants to their targets through the thick smoke.

**Magothy River Searched For 2 Missing Anglers**  
Baltimore, June 1 (AP).—The search for two Baltimore men, reported missing since Wednesday when they went fishing on the Magothy River, was continued today by the U. S. Coast Guard and Ferndale police.

The men were Mark Frisch and Frederick W. Baldwin.

A rowboat hired by the men was found yesterday tied to a pier at Mago Vista, the Coast Guard said.

## Law Changed So They May Wed

ROMANCE TRIUMPHS—When Lieut. Gleason R. Tindell, Jr., 23, of Nashville, Tenn., was unable to arrive in Miami in time to satisfy Florida's new three-day "wait" law, his 18-year-old fiancée, Leonasta May McGill of Baltimore, took court action and the law was declared invalid. They were photographed just before the ceremony.



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## SYRIA

**From Page 1**  
night's news from Beyrouth that French troops had been ordered to cease firing on Syrian nationalists and "hold their present positions."

The latter order was not clearly defined, but presumably it meant that those French troops in barracks would remain there and those occupying strategic positions or localities would hold them so long as no further clashes with the patriots or collisions with the British intervention forces were threatened. This was plainly an attempt to compromise Churchill's demand that the French garrisons withdraw to barracks.

The French troops were instructed to "avoid any pretext for a new agitation," according to French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault after this morning's cabinet session on the Levant crisis, reportedly a storm session.

**Promises Rescinded**  
Bidault charged that the "violence" of nationalist reaction to French troop movements through Syria "permits the belief that it was prepared long in advance." He reaffirmed France's promises of independence for Syria and Lebanon, stating "this position is at the base of the French policy and should permit a reasonable solution when the situation calms."

British Ambassador Alfred Duff Cooper conferred tonight with Bidault, Paris dispatches said, but decided to abandon plans to see De Gaulle himself. De Gaulle will make a broadcast speech tomorrow but the hour has not been fixed.

Jacques Soustelle, French minister of information, said that the Syrian developments should in no way affect the proposed conference between De Gaulle and President Truman.

**French Leader Reveals Orders**  
In Commons, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced that the French commander in Syria, General Humbolt, had informed the commander of the British Ninth Army of his instructions from Paris not to oppose the intervention orders of Gen. Sir Bernard C. T. Paget, British Middle East commander in chief.

"This is a crisis affecting the major powers," he said. "The prime importance is the possible effect on communications for the Japanese war."

Russia has indicated no desire to take part in the talks, he said, pointing out that the Soviets are not at war with Japan.

**De Gaulle Wants Russia In**  
(According to the International News Service De Gaulle declared that in future conversations with the United States and England on the situation in the Near East, "the Soviet government should at least be kept informed."—Editor's note.)

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Yesterday's bag of Jap ships credited to American subs was made up of one destroyer, three small patrol vessels, a coastal minelayer, one large tanker, five medium merchant vessels, two medium freighters and one small merchant vessel.

**Harrisburg to Be Host To VFW Encampment**  
Staunton, Va., June 1 (AP).—The 23rd annual encampment of the Department of Virginia, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, will be held June 17-19 at Harrisburg.

The conference will consider present and postwar problems, including rehabilitation of World War II veterans; assistance to all veterans and their dependents and construction of a new Virginia cottage at the VFW national home at Eaton Rapids, Mich.

**Franklin Survivor Returns to Frederick**  
Frederick, Md., June 1 (AP).—John Luther Grove, 19, of Frederick, who was stationed on the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Franklin when it was attacked and severely damaged by Jap planes, attributes his survival to "going below to eat chow."

"When we were down below, the bombs, rocket and ammunition all went up—it sounded like the whole Jap air force was after us," he said in a letter home.

"When we got topside, we were given the word to go over on the cruiser Santa Fe, and over I went. That's one thing I didn't argue about an order."

**German Groups Allowed To Form Labor Unions**  
Headquarters, Twelfth Army Group, June 1 (AP).—American military government officials have granted permission to groups of German workers to organize trade unions if they are "interested only in labor."

"But we have refused small groups believed to have political aspirations" who have petitioned us, he said. "Generally, however, the Germans have no political left. They are interested only in where their next meal is coming from."

## SALMON

**From Page 1**  
the job, Nauman moved in and was able to get off several torpedoes before the Salmon ran into all the depth bombs one sub can stand.

Nauman was certain some of his torpedoes hit the tanker, but there was no time to do much observing. In a few minutes the Salmon was in a bad way. Nauman decided his best chance was to surface and fight it out with the four warships in Jap-controlled waters.

**At Close Quarters**  
The Salmon broke water in the darkness, and her crew manned the guns. So close were the four escorts that they were sighted almost at once. The nearest, 5000 yards off, picked out the Salmon with her searchlight and biased away. Luckily all these shells missed.

Then came the kind of a break Nauman had gambled on when he ordered his battered ship surfaced. The other three escorts, confused in the night battle, opened fire on the first. The Salmon's gunners also ganged up on this hapless Jap warship.

But even this wasn't enough to save the Salmon. The Japs discovered their error and went to work on the battered sub. The escort ship that had been a target for all the guns started to make runs on the Salmon. The sub, unable to match her in speed, fired at her nearest approach. Shells from the Jap ship hurt very near the Salmon, splashing her bridge and deck, but no direct hits were scored.

Meanwhile the other three escorts had raced to within 2 to 4 miles of her.

**Providence Intervenes**  
Again the Americans got one of the breaks they needed, but had no right to expect.

Off to the southwest a rain squall was observed, an attractive shelter, if the Salmon could make it.

The Salmon kept her attention on the first escort, even opening fire with small arms. By maneuvering she was able to cross the T on the Jap. Her guns scored three hits and she raked the enemy's deck with rapid-fire weapons. This escort pulled away into the squall, but the second Jap was within easy range, but a few rounds from the Salmon discouraged the attack. This escort, too, headed for safety in the rain. The others lost the damaged sub as it made its way into the squall and safety.

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**Magothy River Searched For 2 Missing Anglers**  
Baltimore, June 1 (AP).—The search for two Baltimore men, reported missing since Wednesday when they went fishing on the Magothy River, was continued today by the U. S. Coast Guard and Ferndale police.

The men were Mark Frisch and Frederick W. Baldwin.

A rowboat hired by the men was found yesterday tied to a pier at Mago Vista, the Coast Guard said.

**Dollar From Nickel**  
Baltimore, June 1 (AP).—The thief who cracked a safe in the home of John H. Nickel of Baltimore got exactly \$1 for his trouble—and he took it.

Nickel said the yegg did not disturb personal papers, the only other items in the strongbox.

## WAHOO

**From Page 1**  
rigging," Morton said. "Over 100 war was used as an excuse for repression. The control measures were justified as necessary for the 'security of the state' while at war."

Just exactly what the United States would do about the situation appeared pretty much in the air last night. Seasoned foreign service officers pointed out that this country has solemnly pledged not to interfere in the internal affairs of any Latin-American country.

**Experts Might Be Restrained**  
Previously, however, United States officials had argued that Argentina, by signing the final act of Chapultepec with its free information and human rights clauses, had assumed an international obligation to maintain a democratic government. Other countries signing the Chapultepec documents, including the United States, might ask for a conference of Inter-American foreign ministers to discuss the situation, although it was acknowledged here that no such step is now under consideration.

A possibility also existed that additional restrictions might be imposed on exports to Argentina.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in his recent broadcast from San Francisco, injected a note of firmness with respect to Argentina when he said: "By voting to admit Argentina in these circumstances, the United States, however, has by no means changed its position that Argentina is expected to carry out effectively all of her commitments under the government's establishment of democratic principles in Mexico City declaration. On the contrary, we consider that her admission to the San Francisco Conference increases her obligation to do so. We expect the Argentine nation to see that this obligation is fulfilled."

It is understood that Spruille Braden, U. S. Ambassador to Argentina, has been making similar public statements in Buenos Aires as part of the campaign to mobilize "public opinion." Cortesi's dispatch, however, revealed that Argentine censors cut the heart of a story he wrote concerning a speech by Braden to the American community in Buenos Aires.

**Situation Admitted Worsening**  
An early press conference comment by Braden quoted in dispatches reaching here said, "we would like to see democratic governments established everywhere, thereby indicating less concern with the 'intervention' problem."

American officials here acknowledged that Cortesi's dispatches were generally true and admitted that the situation had worsened in number of respects since Argentina declared war at the end of March.

Additional information about conditions in Argentina was provided in the current issue of the Inter-American, a periodical publication here. Making use of the device of irony, the publication said:

"Anyone could see that Buenos Aires was a city at war. Machine guns peeped unobtrusively from the roofs of the Casa Roseda, the government ministries and other public buildings."

The central Avenida de Mayo was occupied by helmeted troops in battle dress, with bayonets fixed. Mounted and foot police with carbines swarmed at important intersections. The telephone and cable offices, electric power and telephone buildings and radio stations were occupied by troops and sentries stood at doors. Anyone entering these buildings was stopped by a sentry while an officer examined his identity documents in a matter of seconds.

**Pictured as Armed Camp**  
"Inside the United Press offices, a sentinel with fixed bayonet paced up and down among the clattering typewriters. An officer, his sabre drawn, stood guard over a reporter's desk, meticulously reading every incoming and outgoing dispatch."

Cortesi told a similar story of Buenos Aires as an armed camp, said that at least one innocent man was machine-gunned while entering a subway station.

Listing names of prominent Argentines who have been arrested or given the choice of exile to avoid arrest, Cortesi said that all jails in the country are filled to overflowing. In May, eight newspapers were closed and seven editors and other newsmen were arrested, he said.

**D. C. Man Aboard Sub Commended by Nimitz**  
A third undersea boat's exploits patches from Pearl Harbor. The were mentioned yesterday in dispatches but did not announce her name, but did disclose that in her crew was Seaman 1/c Walter J. O'Connor, 22, of Washington.

O'Connor went to school in Peekskill, N. Y., where the family formerly lived, and was in Washington on leave in January. He has two other brothers overseas—James, stationed with the Navy in England, and William, who was wounded last winter with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army and now is recuperating in this country. A third brother, Edward, attends Central High School, and a sister, Jane, is a War Department employee.

**CASUALTY**  
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## A Big One That Didn't Get Away

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Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher

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Saturday, June 2, 1945

## Meat Contrasts

An anonymous spokesman for the military has found a very simple explanation for the contrast presented by the well-stocked meat showcases of local Army commissaries and the meatless counters of civilian stores not catering to the black-market trade. "It is the difference," he says, "between an effective distribution system (i. e., the Army's) and the inefficient civilian system." The complacency of this dogmatic military man must have received a rude shock when the civilian authorities preferred charges against a civilian purchaser for the Fort Myer Commissary, two truck drivers, and a meat market operator for alleged diversion to the civilian trade of 1800 pounds of meat destined for the commissary. This theft was traced to a single short delivery. No knowing how long the pilfering has been going on.

As a matter of fact, the Army deserves no sort of credit for having plenty of meat on hand, since it requisitions its supplies and civilians have to take what is left. Nobody can possibly object to this system; all we have any right to ask is that the Army buying shall be restricted to the amounts really needed and that supplies shall be carefully distributed. The public is justifiably resentful of any slackness of supervision that permits irregularities or large-scale thefts of Army supplies to occur under the unseeing eyes of responsible Army officials. In our opinion the public is likewise justified in condemning the practice of selling commissary supplies to resident families of servicemen.

The controversy that has arisen over the Army's decision to limit commissary privileges to families of servicemen stationed in the area is, we think, a minor issue compared with the more important question raised by giving any servicemen's families buying privileges under existing conditions. In peacetime when goods are unrationed or families of servicemen are living in localities where regular shopping facilities are inadequate, the practice of permitting food to be bought through commissaries seems reasonable. Today, however, when millions of men are in the service, we can see no possible reason why some servicemen's families should have the privilege of patronizing commissaries where meat and other scarce commodities are sold, when others with equal claims to consideration are necessarily excluded, and when the civilian population as a whole is forced to do without.

Assistant Secretary of War Patterson stated recently that the Army is not hoarding foodstuffs and that working reserves of food both at home and abroad measured in terms of days have been greatly cut down. However, more conservative buying for stock purposes would not prevent overbuying growing out of wastage, thefts and distributive practices of the sort we have criticized. Representative Anderson, the newly appointed War Food Administrator, is critical of the Army's procurement methods, and declares his intention of making it either disprove charges of overbuying or cut down purchases. We trust he will stick to his pledge and insist upon a showdown, for toleration of loose practices on the part of the Army food supply services makes it all the more difficult to enforce civilian price and rationing regulations, as the local situation clearly indicates.

## Morality And The Mail

We are relieved at the finding of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia that sex is not necessarily salacious. Postmaster General Walker appears to think it so. He sought to ban from the mails a sober, factual discussion of the subject contained in a pamphlet by Paul Popenoe entitled "Preparing for Marriage." The Court of Appeals upheld a District Court decision restraining Mr. Walker from the enforcement of this ban under the terms of a moralistic statute enacted 72 years ago. "The statute," said Justice Henry W. Edgerton, "does not intend that we shall reduce our treatment of sex to the standard of a child's library in the supposed interest of a salacious few."

We hope that the present Postmaster General and his successor will take this gentle reproof to heart and abandon the censorial functions which the Post Office Department has endeavored to exercise on a number of recent occasions. To the prudent, all things are likely to seem impure. And if, as Justice Edgerton sensibly observed, we are to guard against titillation of the senses of such persons, "no work on anatomy and no dictionary" could be sent through the mails and much of our most respected literature would be barred. We fancy that marriage as an institution is with us to stay and that sex is

likely to play a part in it in the postwar world. If the young know this, and understand that there is no impropriety in their knowledge, we are likely to have a greater measure of the healthy family life on which our society is founded.

## Syrian Tragedy

There is tragedy in the way that French statesmanship is willing to subordinate the great problem of internal reconstruction to the need, as the French see it, of demonstrating and asserting their power in the Levant. The political situation in Syria, as throughout the Levant generally, is complex and delicate; the economic situation in France is simple and desperate. France is hungry, France is frustrated. Her industries are disrupted or stagnant, her workmen idle, her agriculture largely paralyzed. Much of her once rich soil is almost exhausted after its five years' famine of fertilizer. In many of the areas over which the German and Allied armies have fought, the peasants dare not cultivate their fields for fear of unexploded mines. Her transportation system, already demoralized by bombing and patriotic sabotage, is further strained by the supply needs of the armies now on the Continent, and by the need of locomotives and rolling stock. Her industries are inactive for want of fuel. Prisoners of war, former political prisoners, former labor conscripts, have returned and are still returning by the thousands from Germany to find that neither food nor jobs nor even the hope of jobs await them.

By almost any calculation France is moving toward perhaps the most terrible winter of her history since 1870 and perhaps to one of her worst since the Middle Ages. The irony of it is that in this she is by no means unique, that her situation is no worse and is probably better than those of Holland, Greece and Italy. Thus in her troubles she cannot claim the exclusive interest and compassion of what is left of the civilized world. This is well understood by intelligent Frenchmen; they have reconciled themselves to a year of hunger and even to famine. Since it is impossible to have both food and fuel, what they seek now is not food, but fuel and the raw materials which, by enabling them to revive their industries, will permit them to accomplish their own economic rehabilitation.

It is to our interest scarcely less than to the interest of the French themselves that they be permitted to do so. For one thing, a productive France would greatly relieve the strains on our own industry and agriculture and would greatly simplify the problem of supply for our armies in Europe and the problem of relief for other war-ravaged nations. For another thing it is no obvious that the hope of political stability in Europe must depend upon the economic stabilization of France. Certainly this necessity should have been long ago foreseen and a plan to meet it prepared; that there was neither prevision nor plan must be put down to the mysterious workings of the military mind, or perhaps to that curious somnambulism which seems to afflict the civilian mind when encased in a military cap. For, as we have previously pointed out, the power, and therefore the responsibility, has rested entirely with SHAEF. This body will soon pass on the responsibility to the new Joint Control Commission; but since the change will be one of names rather than of minds, there seems little to be hoped for it.

The main hope for France, then, would seem to lie in making civilian opinion in Great Britain and the United States aware of the very deep and direct interest they have in her future and how closely her problem is related to the whole question of peace. And this is precisely why the bombardment of Damascus is a greater tragedy for France than for Syria. For in both Britain and America, it has evoked a reaction decidedly unfavorable to the French. At the very moment when hope was running high that a time was at last in sight when such conflicts of interest and national ambition could be settled by international methods and by peaceable means, the French commanders in Paris and Syria are seeking to settle them by the old method of force. In so doing they are presenting an unpretty picture of themselves to the civilized world, are undermining faith in the San Francisco Conference and the work there, and are drawing upon themselves protective measures by the British which have the approval of our Government. And in the general indignation and anxiety over the Syrian incident, the plight of France itself has been forgotten.

## Boomerang

Hats off to Arnaldo Cortesi, Buenos Aires correspondent of the New York Times, who sent to his newspaper yesterday a full account of what is happening in Peron's Argentina. He will probably have to flee the country, if nothing worse befalls him. Mr. Cortesi, however, is well aware of the parlous position in which he has been put by his own courage. On August 26 he was hauled out of bed and confined in prison for 11 hours for daring to write the truth. He is not the only correspondent who has been jailed for so doing. Vincent de Pascal, correspondent of the Inter-American, was kept for six days in the headquarters of the secret police on a similar charge, and then deported. But for men such as these, American opinion would have to accept the dubious word of the officials who run the Latin-American Division of our State Department, Nelson Rockefeller and Avra Warren.

Mr. Warren, of course, was notorious even before he was made head of the Latin-American Division under the Settinius Rockefeller. He was the man who brought back the report of the change in Bolivia which persuaded Secretary Hull, to his subsequent chagrin, to recognize the MNR government of Bolivia. He gave it a complete whitewash. His mission, as we then wrote, was the American equivalent of the Runciman mission to Czechoslovakia in 1939. What he reported was denied at the time

by the Cuban Ambassador to Bolivia. Events have since made it look as foolish as it was sinister. The Bolivian junta are so firmly established in Mr. Warren's affections that they have dared to send to Washington a man who is called the Himmeler of Bolivia, Jose Escobar, who has resigned his job as police chief to be secretary of the Bolivian Military Purchasing Commission here. A reporting job such as Mr. Warren did in Bolivia would have got him fired by any reputable newspaper. At the State Department it earned him promotion as head of the Latin-American Division.

This same official went to Buenos Aires just before the San Francisco Conference and gave out a soothing report on Argentine progress. On the analogy of Bolivia, one ought to have known what was coming. It came like a bolt from the nether regions. The regime which has not even signed the Declaration of the United Nations, the regime which contemptuously affixed its signature to the Act of Chapultepec and has already made it a scrap of paper, the regime which is described by Mr. Cortesi as having done things "recently that exceed anything that this correspondent can remember in his 17 years' experience in Fascist Italy"—this regime was railroaded into the company of "peace-loving states" in San Francisco by Secretary Settinius and Assistant Secretary Rockefeller. Next day Mr. Rockefeller justified the admission by extolling the "progress" reported from Buenos Aires. We take it he referred to the oral report of Mr. Warren. All that the news recorded was (on the next day) the reestablishment of censorship, and from then on a steady stream to the concentration camp of the best friends this country ever had in Argentina.

Mr. Cortesi provides a shocking epilogue to the Settinius-Rockefeller-Warren shenanigans. We don't know whether the heroes of the San Francisco exploit think themselves smart or are merely cynical. All we know is that the bloc they have built up is built upon sand, and that, far from earning from our Latin-American friends any encomium for putting together this jerry-built contraption, we are arousing their criticism and causing a great deal of disgust south of the Rio Grande. To the Secretary's credit, the blunder was acknowledged by implication in the Settinius broadcast last Monday night. He then protested that we shall "steadfastly adhere to those principles of morality and decency which were the basis of our foreign policy under the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt and Cordell Hull." Words can be debased, along with currency, and the effect is infinitely worse. These words were expressed, as Mr. Cortesi now proves, against a background of disingenuousness and timidity.

## Illicit Cash

The Treasury has instructed every financial institution to make monthly reports of transactions involving the use of currency. If it has reason to suspect that the amounts or denominations "exceed those commensurate with the legitimate and customary conduct of the business, industry or profession of the person or organization concerned." Generally speaking, any transaction requiring \$1000 or more of U. S. currency in denominations of \$50 or higher should be reported. If the transaction amounts to \$10,000 or more, a report would, as a rule, be made regardless of the denominations of the currency. By such means the Treasury will be informed concerning any suspiciously large deposits or withdrawals of currency from the banks, and hopes to be put on the trail of the black marketers and the tax evaders who are salting away ill-gotten gains.

There can be no doubt that such illicit activities are widespread and account in large part for the enormous expansion of currency in circulation. There are many good reasons why the public should be using much larger amounts of cash than in peacetime. But there is no legitimate explanation of the steady and tremendous increase in the volume of money in circulation, which totals about 15 billion dollars for the period since the outbreak of the war at the end of 1941. Coupling the facts about circulation expansion with increasing resort to cash transactions in place of checks makes the sinister nature of the development apparent.

However, we hazard a guess that the Treasury's efforts to track down malefactors with the aid of the banks will have disappointing results. In the beginning some criminals, unaware of the means taken to entrap them, may be caught. But tax evaders and black marketers, once acquainted with the reporting system, will take good care to cache their cash thereafter in places where it will be hard to find and to give the banks a wide berth. Of course, they will be inconvenienced, and a slight check will in consequence be put upon their activities. But after a short time we question whether the paper work involved in the reporting system will be justified by the results in the way of better law enforcement.

EARLY SNOW  
Soundlessly through  
A quiet lane  
Where yesterday  
The beating rain  
Pattered a thin  
And light refrain,  
  
The soft snow falling  
Silently,  
Lightly on bramble  
Shrub and tree,  
Fashions a world  
Of filigree  
  
So delicately,  
Finely drawn  
That when pale sunlight  
Gleams thereon,  
Suddenly all the  
Snow is gone—  
ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO.

## Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

### Early's Contribution

FOR 12 YEARS and 4 months Stephen Early has held down one of the most trying jobs in the country. As press secretary to President Roosevelt, he was a buffer between the public, as represented by press and radio, and the greatest single source of power and prestige in the Nation.

It is a tribute to Steve Early's toughness that he has come through this ordeal. He is the only survivor of the small group of intimates whom Roosevelt brought into the White House with him.

Louis Howe, Marvin McIntyre, Marguerite Le Hand, General "Pa" Watson—one by one they went down. The pace of events has been furious and unceasing. America and the world moved from one crisis to another. The strain on those at the center of the whirlwind can be understood, really, only by those who have had to work there.

IN HIS POSITION Early served two temperamental masters. Franklin Roosevelt invariably presented a genial exterior. But his very geniality, his whimsicality, often must have made Early's task almost unbearably difficult. Of the many virtues that made up FDR's greatness, precision was not one.

On the other side of the desk were the working newspapermen and the broadcasters, and behind them was the whole powerful complex of press and radio—the information industry. In the beginning years of the Roosevelt Administration, the relationship with the working press was excellent. Later it deteriorated, and Early was often forced into the role of arbiter between "The Boss" and the men who wanted the news.

After Roosevelt's election to a fourth term, Early begged to be released. Reluctantly the President consented, recognizing the sacrifice his old friend Steve had made in staying on so long at a salary very much less than he could have obtained in private life. Early accompanied "The Boss" to the Yalta Conference and it was agreed that he should leave the White House on June 1.

Then came the President's death. Early stayed on to help Roosevelt's successor through the difficult transition period. His help has been so invaluable that President Truman has said that if it weren't for the circumstances of Early's long term of service he would insist that he remain. In every possible way Early has helped to make the transition more smooth.

MOST PEOPLE think only of the public, ceremonial side of the Presidency. They do not realize the hard, slugging work that must come out of the White House. They do not see the endless swarms of chisellers, flacks, seekers, petitioners of every rank and kind who are forever plotting and planning to get to the source of power. They do not see the flood of papers that every day rains down on the executive offices, each document calling for a decision.

On top of this burden is the ceremonial side. The President must entertain princes and potentates in the style to which they are accustomed, giving each one enough personal attention to gratify his self-importance. He must do all this on a salary reduced by taxes to \$28,000 a year, and out of the \$28,000 come living costs for a staff of servants and other items incidental to existence in the big White House on Pennsylvania.

The wonder is that ambitious men go on wanting to be President. For a new man in the office, the problems are multiplied many times over. He has so much to learn. One reason for the ease of the Charles E. Truman himself has told his intimates is the guidance which Early has provided. Now, at several times, Early will represent the Pullman Company in Washington.

President Truman has meanwhile been assembling his own personal staff. This is the privilege of every President. The ties are close and the loyalties must be personal. At least two of the new White House staff are newcomers to Washington. Fortunately, in Charles G. Ross, his press secretary, the President has an adviser who knows out of long experience as a newspaper correspondent the ins and outs of the Capital.

The most difficult phase is ended. Truman is now familiar with the wheels within wheels at the center of executive power. He has had an excellent coach in these first weeks, which may be one reason why his record at the start is good.

### Praises Editorial

A recent editorial which appeared in The Post, on reconstruction in Europe, impressed me as being timely and based on a clear understanding of the facts.

I am afraid it is going to be a difficult task to bring about an understanding of the catastrophe, on the part of the people in our country, although many of the newspapers are doing a good job in telling the story vividly and visually.

HAROLD BOESCHSTEIN,  
Operations Vice Chairman, War  
Production Board,  
Washington, May 17.

## The Shadow Of Syria

By Barnet Nover

### The Conference Confronts A Reality

SAN FRANCISCO. THE SITUATION that has developed in Syria during recent days is altogether tragic. It has heightened the already dangerous cleavages that exist among the great powers; it has increased the dangers of an explosion in the Near East and it has cast a dark shadow over the United Nations Conference.

The spectacle of Frenchmen shooting down Syrians while representatives of both peoples are meeting in San Francisco to write a charter of world peace is discouraging, to say the least. Yet some good may come out of the grim Syrian situation if it results, as it should, in a greater awareness of the problem of power with which the world is confronted at this time.

DISILLUSIONED Idealists are already saying that this development proves that the United Nations Charter will be a snare and a delusion; they point out that under the Charter France is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, would be in a position, through the exercise of her veto power, to block any move to bring her to book. Nor is there any chance that this veto power is to be modified in any important respect. It is certain that nothing will be done before the Conference ends to withdraw the veto power posed by each of the great powers on action against itself.

All this is true, although it ignores the fact that the Charter is certain to provide that in such a situation as that which has arisen in Syria, the great power involved in the dispute, in this instance France, could not block the desire of the small power, in this case Syria, to have her grievances considered both by the Council and by the Assembly of the World Organization, with the result that world public opinion might be mobilized against the great power and on the side of a small nation.

ALL THIS is very well, say the critics. But the fact remains that after hearing the Syrian case against France neither the Council nor the Assembly could do anything about the clash between them. It could not impose sanctions against the nation found to be in the wrong. It might not even (this point is still in dispute) be able to authorize a formal investigation of the dispute if any great power, France included, should object to such an investigation.

Yet to say all that, however true, is merely to bring out what should be apparent to all that the new world organization that is emerging from the Conference here will operate, and is designed to operate, only within certain specific limitations. One of

these limitations, probably the most important, is that the organization cannot be employed to punish a great power, even when that great power has been guilty of a flagrant breach of the peace.

That does not mean, however, that every great power has been authorized and will be able to act in a completely free and uninhibited agent, a licensed anarchy, in a world in which small nations are to be strictly governed by law. The great power will still have to consider what the effect of its actions will be on nations as powerful or more powerful than it is. And it will have to take into account the possibility that those other powers will react vigorously and even violently to any move interpreted as destructive of their interests.

THE SYRIAN CRISIS happens, in this respect, to provide a first class example of the fact that side by side with the World Organization there will continue to be in existence an older system of power.

When the situation in Syria began to show signs of deterioration, both Great Britain and the United States stepped in and sent sharp warnings to the French government. In fact, Prime Minister Churchill's statement to General de Gaulle was just about as drastic a one as the head of one government has ever addressed to the head of a friendly regime.

Churchill declared that the British commander in chief in the Middle East has been ordered to intervene to "prevent further effusion of bloodshed in the interests of security." And de Gaulle was "requested," the request actually being an unequivocal demand, that the French troops in Syria be given the order to cease fire and withdraw to their barracks.

Now it is perfectly true that the intervention by Great Britain and to a lesser extent, the United States, might not have occurred, or been either as speedy or so drastic, if instead of France, the offending party had been Russia. Within the ranks of the Big Five there are degrees of power which it would be foolish to ignore. France belongs in the outer periphery of the sacred circle but even among the Big Three there is no such thing as absolute freedom of action. Each of them must weigh every move with an eye to the effect it will have on the limits beyond which it cannot safely transgress.

In other words, as between the great powers the maintenance of peace depends on their interrelationship with the World Organization a subsidiary factor. This is not an ideal arrangement. It is the best we are likely to get at this time.

## Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

### Future Of Education

Educators and laymen are becoming increasingly concerned about the future of public education in the United States. In his latest book, "Education and the Promise of America," Dr. George S. Counts bluntly states that unless "a very large proportion of teachers feel deep down in their hearts that what they are doing is of significance, then the Nation faces a critical situation. Another principal idea of this excellent addition to the Kappa Delta Pi lecture series is that for the first time in centuries 'a powerful rival for the affections of the common man has appeared in the world.' His reference is to Russia.

These two points are of the greatest import to the future. A certain proportion of teachers in the public schools have become embittered and cynical in the last two decades. Education has been peculiarly susceptible to the so-called fads and frills; too often a new idea has been adopted simply because it was new. There has been more dissension within the ranks of the "conservative" versus "progressive" philosophies than the general public realizes. The total program of the past generation has been as significant educationally as the expansion from private academies to public high schools at the turn of the century. The degree of effectiveness of any school is only as sound as the teachers who do the actual work in the classrooms. Better pay, fair tenure laws and old-age security through reasonable pensions are necessary for good morale in the corps of nearly a million teachers.

The point regarding Russia and the common man is equally important in our schools. This Nation is dedicated to the equality of opportunity for all. In a nation of 138 millions, a nation technologically advanced and with great resources, certain check restraints have been and will continue to be necessary for the common welfare. But our ideology is basically the same as when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed. We believe in the philosophy that race, creed and color are no criteria of worth but that the integrity of the individual is the only valid yardstick. Our public schools supported and controlled by citizens of a democracy have an obligation to see that our future citizens know these facts. There need be no rivalry for the affections of the youth of America.

HAYDN S. PEARSON,  
Waban, Mass., May 17.

### Red Cross Girls Abroad

With the exception of the men who are actually in combat, Red Cross workers, along with those of similar organizations who are not drafted for service, are doing the most hazardous work of any Americans at the front. Soldiers have written continually praising the work of the club mobile—how the sight of an American girl with her doughnuts and coffee has been the greatest possible aid to their morale. The girls in the evacuation hospitals are under continual emotional and physical strain—comforting and cheering the men, writing to their families, listening to their worries. The girls with the Fifth Army experienced air raids in Naples. Then with the Seventh Army they lived in tents in the snow of the Vosges Mountains and were bombed out of buildings, but with the nurses and doctors they stuck to the job.

It is their treatment by the Red Cross (which recently raised millions of dollars) that ought to be inquired into, I think. I happen to know of two cases which I would like to bring to your attention.

One was a girl who had been in the Pacific for two years and contracted a tropical disease. She had no family, had a good position here and was therefore financially free from worry, but she gave up this security to join the Red Cross. When she was brought back to the States, she was sent to a hospital near Norfolk for a month, but was not cured. Nonetheless, she was dismissed from the hospital, is still unable to work, and is without any financial assistance whatsoever from the Red Cross.

Another girl has been working at the front in Europe for 28 months doing a fine job. She married an American over there, whereupon her salary was stopped. Why, I wonder? Her husband has recently been sent back to the States for a month's leave before going to the Pacific, and leave of absence to return with him was denied her by the Red Cross.

When these workers voluntarily undertake this overseas work for the Red Cross, it seems that they agree not to hold the organization responsible for any injury they may incur while in the service, but is this a fair way for a splendid situation like the Red Cross to treat Americans who make such a supreme sacrifice for our country? H. D.

Washington, May 28.

## Finland-Russia

By Joachim Joesten

### Friendly Dependence

FINLAND, at long last, has made her peace with Russia. That is the gratifying impression one gathers from a number of significant news items that recently have come out of the little northern country.

When the armistice was signed last September, the alarmists had a field day, both in Finland and abroad. Some predicted that the defeated country inevitably would be Bolshevized; others that it would fall a prey to anarchy and starvation; others again foresaw desperate passive resistance and guerrilla warfare, or even a civil war.

Nothing of all that has happened. The whole evolution of Finnish-Russian relations, as well as the course of events in and around Finland, since the armistice, has been surprisingly unclimatic, almost to the point of becoming paradoxical.

A FINNISH MEMBER of Parliament, C. U. Frietsch, recently remarked in a speech at Helsinki that Finland actually was being treated better by the Soviet government than even Bulgaria, a country traditionally favored by Russia. He spoke optimistically of Finland's future and based his opinion on the fact that Russia needs Finnish goods, especially industrial products, for her postwar reconstruction. Frietsch pointed out that it is much more important for Russia to establish fruitful economic relations with Finland than to oppress and Sovietize that country, thus inviting economic chaos.

In point of fact, the change-over in Finnish economic life from an almost 100 per cent dependence on Germany in the last few years to a nearly complete dependence on Russia has been effected with surprising smoothness. Finland's industries already are busy turning out ships, machinery, cables, wood products and other items for export to Russia. Much of this goes under the heading of "repairs," but even though they may have to be paid for by the Finnish state, the Soviet orders keep the assembly lines rolling and unemployment down.

In the political relationship between Finland and Russia, too, the positive signs have become more frequent of late. Premier Juho K. Paasikivi has just revamped his cabinet, making it somewhat more leftist, in tune with the trend that manifested itself at the general elections held in mid-March.

These elections—the first to be held in any liberated country—were remarkable in several respects. First, it surely was a remarkable thing for a Conservative—and Premier Paasikivi is a man of conservative background and outlook—to urge his countrymen to vote left. He did so on the grounds that it was imperative to get more help from Russians that the tide in Finland had changed.

Paasikivi got what he wanted. In the new Diet, the parties of the Left—Social-Democrats and "Popular Democrats" (a new party largely controlled by Communists)—obtained a slight majority of 103 seats out of a total of 200. Of these, the Social-Democrats won 52 and the Popular Democrats 51.

MORE IMPORTANT STILL, the elections eliminated from the political scene such hopelessly compromised politicians as the former boss of the Social-Democratic Party, Vaino Tanner, one of those whom the Russians primarily hold responsible for Finland's past alliance with Nazi Germany. However, aside from his forced political eclipse, nothing untoward has happened to Tanner.

Whether or not President Carl Gustav Mannerheim—who in the past also has been a thorn in Russia's side—will have to retire as a result of the elections is a question that still hangs in the balance. Immediately after the elections it was freely predicted that Mannerheim would go and yield his place to Paasikivi, but such speculation proved at least premature.

Contrary to what might be thought under the circumstances, the Finnish elections were absolutely free and honest. This has not been seriously questioned by anyone well-informed. The Soviet authorities did not interfere in any way, except that of course the shadow of defeat hung over the elections. The results simply proved that the people of Finland were aware that henceforward they would have to get along with Russia somehow.

On the whole, Moscow has shown a remarkable restraint in its dealings with defeated Finland. Both Stalin himself and the Soviet President of the Allied Control Commission, Andrei A. Shdanov—who has evinced far greater tact and moderation than most people expected from him—have made a point of treating the Finns with courtesy and even with friendliness.

It is also a good guess that Russia's general preoccupation with a thorough land reform in Eastern Europe had something to do with the Land Reform Bill that recently was passed by the Finnish Diet. Of all the countries of Eastern Europe, Finland was the one in which a land reform was least urgent and in the past it was not a popular issue. Indirectly, the reform that is now being planned will hit the Swedish-speaking landlords along the southwestern coastal fringe hardest. It has already been vigorously protested by the Swedish Party and affiliated organizations.



By Walter Lippmann

### Light From History

THE POSITION of England in 1815 after the battle of Waterloo was enough like our own today to be worth attentive study.

England had been the victor in the great Napoleonic wars, but she was not yet a world power. Her position was precarious. She had to keep the peace, but she had to keep the peace on her own terms. She had to keep the peace, but she had to keep the peace on her own terms.

Then, as now, there was a tendency for the victorious great power alliance to break up into hostile combinations. The Russia of the Czar Alexander and the Austria of Count Metternich were the two chief contenders.

IN THIS DANGEROUS confusion the English statesmen quickly saw what was the vital interest of England. It was to hold the alliance together, and this, they realized, would not be done if England became so entangled with one ally that she would be embroiled with the other.

Deliberately and consciously Castlereagh chose for England the role in Europe which the great French writer, Montesquieu, had called *l'Europe méditerranéenne*—the mediating power. It is not to be confused with isolationism.

THE ROLE of the mediating power fitted England's position as a country concerned with Europe but not with the world. It suited her vital interest, which was to restore peace after a long and devastating war.

A FOREIGN MINISTER who was less clear-sighted than Castlereagh, less prompt and firm in his judgment, could easily have bungled the whole business. The Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy tells us that in 1815, in the weeks immediately after Waterloo and the Congress of Vienna, the "enigmatic attitude of the Tsar, not towards the question of Turkey only, . . . kept the European chancelleries in a flutter of excitement and apprehension . . . he preached unctuously the gospel

of fraternity and mutual trust; but his agents were meanwhile carrying on dark intrigues in every court and country in Europe; and it is not surprising that to Austria . . . he seemed, to quote Baron Vincent, to be 'disguising under the language of evangelical self-abnegation schemes of far-reaching ambition.'

Castlereagh found that "British envoys abroad shared this view of the Czar's designs, and the dispatches sent home by them were filled with evidence of Russian machinations"—in Italy, in France, Spain, Greece, North Africa, and of course Turkey.

TO THIS TENSE situation in Europe, Castlereagh addressed himself promptly by insisting that to hold the alliance together was more important than those "points of secondary policy" which threatened to destroy it. W. Alison Phillips, the distinguished historian of the period, tells us that Castlereagh "understood Metternich's suspicion of Russia, which, to a certain extent, he shared; but he believed that the best way of curbing Alexander's ambitions was, not to attempt to check him, but to make him honest appeal to the better side of his nature, and perhaps to his vanity, and so, by holding him to the solemn engagements he had entered into at Paris, to keep him securely 'grouped'."

It was this which led Castlereagh to wish to moderate, in the case of Austria more especially, what he described as "that cri de bureau (bureaucratic lamentation) against Russia, which must in a measure exist in all governments towards a state so powerful as Russia has lately become."

CASTLEREAGH defined his policy in a letter to the British Minister in Berlin, dated December 28, 1815, and then embodied it in a series of instructions to his agents abroad. In the instructions to his agents abroad, he said, "I wish to see the British Ministers abroad, who were to communicate it to the governments to which they were accredited. The tension between Austria and Russia was, he said, a peril to the alliance, and he desired to guard our missions abroad against the danger of accelerating, if not producing, a conflict for influence between the two states."

It was the province of Great Britain, he said, "to turn the confidence of the allies, by exercising a conciliatory influence between the powers, rather than put herself at the head of any combination of courts to keep others in check." The necessity for a combination, like that against Napoleon, might recur but this necessity should then no longer be problematical, should not, in other words be based on guesswork and frightened prophecy, when acted upon.

TO PUT THIS POLICY into effect, to place Great Britain in the role which Castlereagh sought for her, was a matter of several years of intricate diplomatic action. The tension of the post-war crisis lasted about seven years, but the necessity for a combination, and gradually the fear and panic engendered by that world war disappeared.

That may have been due to the fact that England was then powerful enough, and her statesmen were of the caliber to see clearly what part she should play.

### The Gallup Poll

## Public Wants SS Troopers, Gestapo Severely Punished

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Princeton, N. J., June 1.—Symbol of Nazi cruelty under the Hitler regime were the once-dreaded Gestapo agents and the brutal Nazi Storm Troopers.

Now that the war is over and Germany defeated, many thousands of these arrogant Hitler underlings are in the hands of the Allied military forces, who face the problem of what to do with them.

Only about 1 person in any 100 among the public in this country want to see lenient treatment for these agents of a regime marked for its cruelty.

"Wipe Them Out!" Nearly half (45 per cent) among the United States adult population—excluding members of the armed forces—would like to see Gestapo agents and Nazi Storm Troopers quickly destroyed.

"Kill them . . . hang them . . . wipe them off the face of the earth!" are typical replies in a nationwide survey asking what should be done with German Gestapo members and Storm Troopers.

About a fifth of the people would "punish them" without designating just what form the punishment should take. Half of these people would, however, take time out to try the Gestapo and Storm Troop prisoners, make certain of their guilt before punishing.

One in ten think in terms of more than death. They want SS troopers and Gestapo men to die, but they want them to die slowly; they want to torture them, some suggesting "hard work and starvation" as the means.

Caging Suggested "Imprison them . . . jail them . . . cage them (at least some of the public always wants to put

By Ed Reed



"No preference—any kind will do!"

## The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

Major job facing Congressman Clinton Anderson of New Mexico as he takes over the War Food Administration (the will also be Secretary of Agriculture) is to weed out the key men who kept food production down to minimum levels. Some of these men, wanted to aid the big food firms, others couldn't forget the days when Federal policy was to kill off little pigs.

Last year, for instance, War Food Administration concentrated on trying to clear off all surplus fats—even permitting the use of edible fat for soap and paint. This year there is a shortage. Last year WFA held out to the bitter end against bringing all meats back under rationing; it actually discouraged hog production and permitted meat canning facilities to work at less than capacity. Everyone knows the result this year.

Last year, when the War Production Board proposed facilities to provide an additional 300,000,000 tons of cattle feed from the mash left over from distilleries, WFA killed the project and permitted thousands of tons of potential feed to go to waste. Only last month WFA reversed itself and okayed the program.

Last year Tom Stitts and Dewey Termonen, heads of the dairy and poultry branch of WFA, were worried about too many chickens and eggs. Termonen wanted the national goal for 1945 set 25 per cent below 1944; but the figure was finally set at 15 per cent less—later raised to only 8 per cent less. Early in April the masterminds suddenly awakened to the fact that the country faced a serious shortage of eggs and poultry. Suddenly they urged farmers to increase their flocks by 20 per cent—too late to do much good before midsummer.

**Poultry Straps** Termonen's prize scheme last year was for a poultry subsidy program awarding \$1 per hen for 70 million hens were marketed at once. At that time, of course, eggs were plentiful and poultry was not. Fortunately the plan was never adopted.

The plan called for issuance of stamps by WFA, with the Government to pay the farmer 50 cents for his hen at marketing time. The stamp would then remain with the hen through various transactions until it reached the wholesale market. At this point the stamp would be returned to WFA agents, who would compare the stamp number with their records and pay the farmer the other 50 cents—if the poultry population of his farm had not increased since he originally sold the hen.

Finally, WFA never enthused over OPA efforts to crack down on the poultry black market. Today, with the Army unable to lay up any stockpile of poultry despite a complete set-aside in four major poultry areas, the black market is such a sizable racket that trucks are being hijacked in the Midwest just as in prohibition days.

Present plan is to order a set-aside for the Army of all poultry in the entire Midwest—including Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. In addition, OPA may soon announce a system for licensing all poultry handlers.

On the bright side is the fact that farmers responded so well to the April call for increased poultry production that hatchery production in the latter part of April was greater than in any corresponding period in the past.

**Congressional Fight** Inside fact about the fast fight between New York's Republican Congressman John Taber and Missouri's belligerent Democrat Clarence Cannon is that their scratch-each-other's-eyes-out animosity dates back to a secret meeting of the House Appropriations Committee about three weeks ago.

The Appropriations Committee met to consider the much-debated \$2500 extra expense allowance to Congressmen. Democratic leaders had okayed the increase, but Republican leaders had not. They wanted the Democrats to stick their necks out first. However, the rank and file of Republican members were so sore as blazes against their leaders, because they wanted the

## Remember How Lidice Died? Here's How Its Memory Lives

By Edward D. Ball

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Lidice, Czechoslovakia, June 1 (AP).—At the lower end of a gently sloping wheat field, polka-dotted by a million blood-red poppies, is a freshly painted sign reading "Here used to stand the village of Lidice."

The little sign in the wheat beside a dusty, rutted clay road is the epitaph of Lidice, a quiet little Czech village erased from the earth by vengeful German troops. All the world heard about Lidice, as trumpeted by the Nazis themselves following the assassination of Hangman Reinhardt Heydrich in 1942; of the killing of its male population and its extermination.

The stripped Lidice's men, naked and slaughtered them. Women and children were packed off to concentration camps. They left not one stone of the village's 112 buildings standing.

Today the mile-square area which was Lidice is an open field partly covered by fat, ripening wheat, partly by the stubble of wheat already harvested.

**Only Two Still Live** Out of 687 people in Lidice that night of June 9, 1942, only two are known for sure to be alive. Both are women in a hospital, one of them a tubercular patient.

The men were marched naked to a hillside cemetery early on the morning of June 10 and shot in rows of 10. Their bodies were later dumped into a hole in what was the center of town and their mass grave left unmarked.

Even the cemetery was leveled. The tombstones were hauled away. A flock of sheep was grazing today on the clover growing over the cemetery site.

Scattered about in wheat stubble are small stones which once were part of St. Martin's Church and the elementary school next door. There, too, is a stump of a pear tree, a foot across, sawed off flush with the ground. It stood in front of the elementary school. Under its branches the Germans dragged Father Stemberka, 75-year-old pastor of St. Martin's, and shot him to start the massacre of Lidice.

Rocks and the stump are all that is left of Lidice. New maps being printed by the Czech government do not show Lidice. Lidice is a hallowed name to the Czechs and they want to let it live in memory only.

**Simple Memorial Marks Site** Workers from neighboring villages have cleared away a plot 25 feet square in the center of the stubble field as a simple memorial to Lidice's dead.

The edges of the powdery, yellow clay square are kept banked with bright, fresh-cut flowers. In the center are two dirt mounds flattened on top with neatly inlaid white crosses of snow-white pebbles.

The mounds are banked with wreaths, one sent by the Russians who have an anti-aircraft battery bivouaced under the trees a couple of hundred yards down the road. Attached to it is a red cloth strewn with the words: "To the victims of the German fascists."

Another wreath was sent by the Czech garrison at Kladno, 4 miles away. It has red, white and blue streamers reading: "To the undying memory of Lidice: We shall never forget."

On the north side of the plot the red, white and blue flag of Czechoslovakia flies on the right and the red flag of Russia on the left. Between them is a two-foot high sign with a placard reading: "Here lie bodies of Lidice victims, murdered June 10, 1942, by the German invaders."

Although this spot has been designated as a grave, the peasants are not sure whether it is the actual place where the bodies lay, or a few yards away where the wheat and poppies still grow. While the Germans were still here they threatened death to anyone going near the place.

The peasants do know, however, that the grave is in this general area.

**The Murder of a Town** Mrs. Anna Stribony, a peasant woman from Makotraczy, a little village a half-mile away, stood in the plot today and told what happened on June 9, 1942. A bent little woman with cheeks reddened from wind and sun and her hands roughened by toil in the fields, she wept beneath her shawl as she spoke.

"The Germans first came to Lidice on Tuesday and surrounded the town," she said. "They were searching for two Czech soldiers who had made their way to England after the fall of France. Fourteen people were asleep in one soldier's home, and three in the other. All were taken away."

"Nothing happened until the following Tuesday. Then they came back saying that had found in Lidice traces of men who killed Heydrich. This was not true because we knew Heydrich was killed by men dropped by parachute and who were never near."

"During the night the Germans rounded up all the women in the schoolhouse. Four women heavy with babies were sent to a Prague hospital. After their babies were born, they were sent to a concentration camp and nothing was ever heard of them or their babies."

"While the women were being herded into the school, the Germans gathered the men on the village commons. Then men were marched to the cemetery and shot."

"We heard the first shots at 4 a. m. The shooting kept up until 8 a. m. The Germans were using rifles, machineguns and pistols. The first fire was started in the mayor's home. At 7:30 a. m. For the next three days they burned Lidice."

**Methodical Always** "While the village was still burning, the Germans came to Makotraczy and told us to open our windows because there would be no explosions which would break our panes. They then brought up artillery and shelled the town. They kept this up a whole day. German

## Grim and Bear It

By Lichty



"You needn't get mad teaching me to drive your car, Junior! You might try to be as patient as I was teaching you to walk!"

## Freedom Fight At Parley Led By Philippines For Congress

By Douglas B. Cornell

San Francisco, June 1 (AP).—The first ringing promise of a fight through all the levels of the United Nations Conference came today from the Philippines—a fight for one word: independence.

Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, who came through the 1942 battlefields of Bataan, announced dramatically to a news conference that he and his Philippine delegation would hold out to the final hours of the Conference for assurances of independence for all peoples in the charter of a new world league.

**Not Yet in Full Accord** The great powers still were not agreed in detail on half a dozen issues. The United States delegation, itself at a point of balking at many more concessions of charter changes, was attempting to take the lead in resolving some of these remaining problems.

A Russian objection was leveled today against a French plan for members of the World League to grant passage across their lands to troops used by the organization to maintain peace. Russia was reported to consider the proposal unacceptable, saying another section of the charter covered it in general terms.

The objection was said to have overturned an informal understanding on the point among Big Five technical experts. There was a possibility this might lead to reopening other agreements among these experts on various Conference problems.

**Committee To Rush Work** In a committee concerning functions of an all-nation general assembly in the world organization, Mexico, Egypt and Brazil withdrew suggestions for examination and revision of treaties.

Chairman Victor Andrade of Bolivia said the committee would be able to finish its work by Tuesday.

Fora while, it looked as though the way had been smoothed for acceptance of a formula for international rule of dependent and strategic areas of the world.

A committee handling the trusteeship question agreed yesterday that the charter should include a general statement of policy, drafted by the Big Five.

**"Trust of Civilization"** It says, among other things, that members of the United Nations responsible for administering "territories inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves" accept it as "a sacred trust of civilization" to promote the well-being of those peoples and "to develop self-government in form appropriate to the varying circumstances of each territory."

Concerned over reaction in her colonial empire, Britain had objected to inserting independence there, although Russia had favored it. The United States agreed to formally include in a section dealing specifically with trusteeships a provision listing as an objective "self-government or independence in accordance with the will of the dependent people."

Then Romulo called newspapermen together in the auditorium of the building where the charter is being hammered together.

**Chance for Independence** What the committee has done, he said, is to say that some small islands under international control will have a chance for independence.

But in the declaration of general principles applying to all states and peoples, Romulo declared, the word was lost in phrases that are "high sounding but empty." Self government, he said, is by no means independence.

"Self government is all right, but cannot be the ultimate goal. A country can evolve self-government but still remain a part and parcel of a pattern probably imposed upon it against its will."

**Virginia Store to Expand** Richmond, Va., June 1 (AP).—Webster R. Rhoads, Jr., president of the Miller & Rhoads department store, announced today the purchase of a three-story building at 5th and Broad sts. for \$1,450,000. Rhoads said the transaction was "a part of the modernization and expansion program planned by the store."

**Postoffice Clerk Gets Eight Months for Theft** Baltimore, June 1 (AP).—Harry C. Ridings, 57, charged with taking a letter containing \$17 from the Hagerstown, Md., postoffice, was sentenced to eight months in a Federal penitentiary today by Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut.

Assistant United States Attorney James B. Murphy said Ridings had been employed by the postoffice since 1935, having been transferred from Martinsburg, W. Va., to Hagerstown.

**Va. Flier Decorated** Fredericksburg, Va., June 1 (AP).—Sgt. George L. Kelley of Fredericksburg, member of a Flying Fortress crew of the Fifteenth Air Force in Italy, has been awarded the Air Medal. He is the son of Mrs. J. B. Johnson of Fredericksburg.

## Information

Establishment of a public information committee in Congress was suggested to the LaFollette-Monroney congressional reorganization committee yesterday by OPA Administrator Chester Bowles.

"It is an old and true saying that democracy thrives on knowledge," he said. "Given full information, I have an abiding faith in the capacity of the American people to arrive at correct decisions. The Congress, as the people's representative, could guarantee the free flow of this information. If a public information committee could sift the product of studies by other committees and report accurately and honestly, I think the results would soon be felt."

**Favors Broadcasting** Bowles also declared "it might be a good idea" to carry out the proposal of Senator Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), and broadcast congressional proceedings.

"The public would hear some pretty exciting passages at times," he added, "but after all, that's our government."

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr. (R., Wis.), chairman of the joint committee, said the "archaic" printing rules of Congress are in need of study so that the material it publishes gets out to the public "in most acceptable form."

"The OPA," he declared, "is miles ahead of Congress. The material they get out is much more useable—more readable."

**Wants "25-Cent English"** Representative A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.), said the new coverage of congressional activities was adequate, but even the most experienced reporters sometimes had difficulty interpreting lengthy and weighty committee reports. These documents, he declared, should be written in understandable "25-cent English."

Bowles endorsed a proposal of Representative Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), that heads of Government agencies be called before Congress to answer questions on their respective portfolios. He said he was confident such a plan would remove many "misunderstandings."

Joseph C. Borda, clerk of the Senate Economy Committee, suggested that committee clerks be given a title and some official standing to aid them in procuring information from the Federal departments.

## Legion Official To Participate in Winchester Forum

Winchester, Va., June 1.—Lee R. Pennington, department commander of the American Legion for the District of Columbia and an official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will participate in the June town meeting here Tuesday night.

The meeting, the last of the current season, is being sponsored by the Junior Board of Trade, the American Legion Post and American Association of University Women. The topic is "Should One Country Adopt a Compulsory Military Training Program?"

Pennington will speak on the affirmative while the Rev. G. Aubrey Young, Hagerstown, Md., minister, will take the negative view.

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## This Morning

With Shirley Povich

Bee Bee Washington, the Foggy Bottom flier, steps up into faster company on Monday evening at Griffith Stadium where he has a 10-round date with Frankie Terry, of Brooklyn. Terry is a stranger in our midst, but no stranger to top billing in Madison Square Garden.

For the past couple of years, the dusky Washington has been as much of a fixture on Promoter Joe Turner's programs as the ring lights. He has graduated from \$25 preliminary boy to main-eventer with a sharp left hand that has won him 42 fights, against two defeats and a half dozen draws.

But Washington isn't bedazzled by his success in the ring. He is still hanging onto his stevedore job in the freight yards upriver just in case he taps out some night in the ring. At 21, Bee Bee is the father of five, and almost has enough points for an Army discharge without ever having been in the Army.

Bee Bee's fights don't interrupt his workday job of heaving cargo six days a week. He'll knock off work about 4 p. m. Monday afternoon and treat himself to a nap before going into the ring against Terry. He's not exactly a prima donna.

Up in Foggy Bottom, Bee Bee's brood of five are the best-dressed kids in the neighborhood. He takes 'em all shopping after his fights. Bee Bee has never fought for big dough, but he fights often, and there's a few thousand in the bank in his name. Over one 8-day period last fall, he fought on a Monday in Baltimore, on Friday in Norfolk and on the following Monday in Washington and made himself a grand.

Billy Edwards handles Washington in the stable of Bo Bregman, who is so complete a fight fan he takes no out of his fighter's purse, honest. Edwards, a former ranking middleweight now grown fat, is also a Foggy Bottom product. In fact, Edwards' father used to manage Washington's father a generation ago when the bootleg fights were piled here.

Bee Bee's dad was the tough guy of Foggy Bottom's colored folks, and once tossed three policemen out of a saloon in a feat the brethren still like to talk about. Which is a little bit surprising because his boy, Bee Bee, is a mild-mannered lad who gets mad at nobody until he gets in a ring.

Terry, a Brooklyn Italian who will weigh in at 155 pounds, will concede a five-pound advantage to Washington, and will probably be the favorite. Terry has been fighting in faster company than Bee Bee. He lost a split decision to Jimmy Doyle in New York, and he held the redoubtable Rocky Graziano to a draw. In a previous bout, thought, Graziano stopped him.

He'll have to get past Washington's left hand to beat Bee Bee on Monday evening. If there has been any complaint of Bee Bee by Washington fight fans it is that he is too reluctant to throw his right hand. But Trainer Billy Edwards points out that Gene Tunney and Joe Louis did pretty well relying chiefly on their lefts, and he isn't going to change Bee Bee's style.

In the four years that Washington has been inhabiting the prize fight business, he was stopped only once and that was early in his career. Jess Moroney knocked him out in the last round of a scheduled six-rounder at Uline's Arena when Bee Bee was fighting in a \$50 preliminary. He asked for another match with Moroney and licked him.

As was feared, the District's fight fans have not seen the last of Buddy Scott. Promoter Goldie Ahearn and Al Weil are bringing him back, this time as an opponent of Jimmy Blvin, the good Cleveland heavyweight, Monday a week.

The saves of Griffith Stadium still retain the odor of Scott's last performance in Washington when he patty-caked 10 rounds with Bob Pastor. It was a horrible waltz. Scott wouldn't fight, and the suspicion is that he never could. He fought Pastor in Detroit, too, and he's about as welcome there as a cave-in on Woodward Avenue.

And so Ahearn and Weil come up with this one after their Goddy-Walker stench. Apparently they operate on the theory that nothing is too good for Washington fight fans. Hey, say that slowly and it sounds different.

## Seven Middle Athletes End Careers in Heptagonal Today

Annapolis, June 1 (AP).—Seven middlemen will end their Navy athletic careers tomorrow in the eleventh annual heptagonal track meet which will be held at the Naval Academy for the first time.

They are Hal Hamberg, Ben Martin, the regimental commander, Bert Atkinson, Bob Bracy, Minot Simons, Walt Barry, Joe Hall and Frank Kelley. Charlie Riehl, Frank Curran and Jack Caskey ended their last Saturday against Army.

The University of Virginia team, which was invited after Army withdrew from the meet, arrived here this afternoon and went through a light workout with Cornell, Dartmouth and Columbia expected to pull in late tonight and the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton due to arrive here tomorrow.

Army Not Entered  
Of the 10 previous meets, Harvard has won three, Yale and Army two, and Cornell, Pennsylvania and Princeton one. Harvard and Yale have discontinued track for the duration of the war, and Army was unable to participate since the affair conflicted with their June Week.

Navy has never before competed in the heptagonal championship. In its initial try, however, it stands out as the favorite. Either Dartmouth or Virginia seem likely to walk off with the runner-up honors.

The high jump will be a rematch of the recent ICA-A meet, for Joe Conley of Dartmouth, the winner, Ben Martin of Navy and Penn's Bob Bredin, who tied for second, and Paul Robeson, Jr., who finished third, will all be on deck.

The javelin throw will have two 200-footers in Dartmouth's Sam Fenton and the Tars' Bill Patton. They have turned in a 203 and 204, respectively.

Half-mile Seen Close  
The half-mile run is expected to produce the day's closest finish. Columbia has entered Milton Smith, one of the greatest collegiate middle distance runners in the Lions' track history, while Penn will send Dan Kirk to the post. These two with Navy's run a wide open race with each one of them capable of claiming the title.

The two relays, the 440 and mile, probably will be strictly home team shows, but there's a bare chance that Penn may slip in ahead of the Tars in either case.

The two-mile run with John Kandi (Cornell), Nick Smully (New York), the century dash between John Van Velsor (Navy) and Ed Grosse (Penn), and the pole vaulting of Captain Gray Carrington (Virginia) should also engage the interest of the 2000 expected spectators.

Grid Schedule Ready  
Penn State will play an eight-game football schedule in 1945, opening against Muhlenberg September 29.

Richard Montgomery Beats Sherwood, 12-2  
Rockville, Md., June 1 (AP).—Behind the seven-hit pitching of Johnny Freeburger, Richard Montgomery High defeated Sherwood High, 12-2, today at Montgomery.

Johnny oiled the victor's 12th attack with two doubles and a single in three times at bat. It was the sixth win in eight starts for Montgomery this season.

Sherwood... 010 010 0-2 7 6  
Monty... 000 085 8-12 12 4  
Frenzel, Downs and Edwards and Frenzel, Freeburger and Dodd.

# Yanks Spank Tribe, 9-2, on Bevens' 5-Hitter

## 4-Year-Old Stages Rally Pays \$29.40

By Walter Haight

Charles Town, W. Va., June 1.—In a thrilling blanket finish involving five of the seven horses in the field, Mrs. M. E. (Liz) Whitney's Royal Step took a photo decision in the Mountain Purse, best offering on the Friday program. Enrico Rinaldi's Flower Battle was judged second with Virginia McKenney's Ariel Legend third.

So close was the end of the 444-furlong sprint that E. W. Miller's Kes' and H. H. Polk's Ariel Beam, the last named the favorite, also were in the picture. The margin on the winner was a neck with the others a nose, head or one half length.

Royal Step, a 4-year-old son of Stepenfitch, was handled by Jockey B. Leggett and was an outsider in the group, paying his backers a \$29.40 multiple while going the abbreviated route in 0:51.2 seconds over the track record held by Irene's Bob.

Flower Battle, Ariel Beam, Ariel Legend and Kes fought it out from the start with first one and then another having a head in front. They were still battling as they went into the wire but Royal Step came with a brilliant rush to be a going-away winner.

The daily double on the combination of "5 and 2" paid a healthy \$161.80. R. V. Smith's Big Ado won the first at \$16.40 under Leggett's handling while Lucas Boyer's Renowned won the second at \$19.80.

BETWEEN RACES—Apprentice Jockey Donnie Pasgett rode his first horse on a registered track in the second race. He put up a good try to get Diplomat in third position. The wounded soldiers at the nearby Newton D. Baker Hospital are getting a big kick out of racing here. As usual at all tracks they are admitted free and they don't have to get tickets of any kind.

A uniform is enough. In order to get a more accurate final odds line on the betting, the mutual windows here are being closed when the first horse reaches the starting gate. James Wolfe and Roger Hershey, who will conduct racing and bookmaking, were visitors. Their meeting opens July 10, the day after Charles Town closes. Two horses were claimed here yesterday.

The Circle S Stable took Polity for \$1050 and G. E. Harris obtained Golden Media for \$1250. Starter Harold Holland goes to Pocomoke, R. I., to send the horses away after this meeting closes.

Civitan Horse Show, Slated Tomorrow, Lists Strong Field  
Outstanding entries from northern Virginia are being booked for the first annual benefit horse show scheduled Sunday, 1 p. m., by the Alexandria Club at the Alexandria Municipal Stadium on River rd. at Monroe ave.

Arrangements are being made by the Suburban Hunt Club of Northern Virginia under the president, W. T. Carro, and a committee of the Civitan Club, including William Wilson, Clarence Simpson, William Lee, Frank Cowles, Paul Woodson, Fred Flynn, Ross Hunt and Randy Ricks. Funds will be devoted to the purchase of a \$10,000 tract of land near Manassas in Prince William County on which the Civitan plan to construct a permanent Girl Scout camp for Alexandria troops.

In case of rain the show will be held the following Sunday. Thirteen classes are scheduled for adult and child riders and trophies will be awarded the champions in the jumper and gaited and harness classes.

The Civitanettes, wives of the club members, will sell refreshments during the afternoon as part of the fund raising campaign, which has been boosted by other activities with approximately \$3000 collected to date.

Quentin Meyer, Ex-Yale Star, Killed in Action  
Okinawa (Delayed) (AP).—In a heroic attempt to aid a wounded member of his squad, Marine First Lieut. Quentin Meyer, former Yale football star, was killed in action on Okinawa, Marine Combat Correspondent Sgt. William Bonifacio reported today.

Meyer was killed by a Jap grenade on May 11, the day he was to have been relieved after 11 days of spotting targets for Naval gunfire. He was killed while searching for a new advance observation post from which to direct ships' fire in support of infantry.

The wireman of Meyer's liaison unit was wounded while passing a cave and as the officer rushed to his aid he was killed by a grenade. A son of Mr. and Mrs. Cord Meyer, New York, Meyer joined the Marines in 1943 after graduating from Yale. He had been overseas 11 months and seen action throughout the Peleliu campaign.

Meyer received the Silver Star at Peleliu after swimming 400 yards to safety after being cut off from his unit. He brought back maps, strapped to his back, showing the location of advanced Jap artillery and mortar positions.

Ex-Harvard Athlete Killed in Okinawa Action  
Cambridge, Mass., June 1 (AP).—Marine Lieut. Reginald Fincke, Jr., of New York, former Harvard baseball and football star, has been killed in action on Okinawa, friends revealed today.

Fincke, father of a 7-year-old girl, joined the Marines as a private in 1942. He was a Harvard battery mate of Charley Devens, who later pitched for the New York Yankees.

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Monty... 000 085 8-12 12 4  
Frenzel, Downs and Edwards and Frenzel, Freeburger and Dodd.

Grange, who made football history at the University of Illinois in 1923-24-25, had a decade of professional playing experience. After a brief debut with the Chicago Bears in 1925, he joined the New York Yankees of the old American League; then returned to the Bears in 1929 and played with them through 1935. He was a Bear coaching aide from 1936 through 1938.

Grange said he had received no

## Sonny Settle Settles Hash for Western's Title Hopes



When Western Catcher Bill Cavanaugh let one of Pitcher Gene Gould's deliveries get away from him for a passed ball, Eastern's Sonny Settle hit out from third base and slid home safely with the Ramblers' fifth run of the inning despite the frantic plate covering efforts of Gould. It all happened in the second inning of the Interhigh Series playoff yesterday at Eastern as the Ramblers defeated the Red Raiders, 7-3, and earned the right to meet Coolidge for the championship Tuesday at Eastern. Coolidge blanked Central, 6-0, at Central to enter the playoff, also yesterday.

## 25,541 Watch Ravenala Win Jamaica Top

Jamaica Race Track, N. Y., June 1 (AP).—Away from the races since July of last year, when he couldn't win in eight trips to the post, J. B. Theall's Ravenala inaugurated his 4-year-old campaign with a front-running triumph in the Kew Gardens Handicap, most interesting event on today's program. Eric Guerin scored a riding double by driving the colt over the 6 furlongs in 1:12 flat.

Three-quarters of a length back Blue, while Stephen Messana's Faisleur took the show, three came Tommy Heard's Ally Still lengths away, over Tambo. Favorite players remained winners when the Angelt Stable's entry of Stan Deep and Stewie wound up in the race. Ravenala, a better-than-average juvenile in 1943, returned \$8.40 for \$2 and carried 120 pounds.

Another big crowd turned out for the sport despite leaden skies. The attendance was announced as 25,541.

Ten veterans clashed in the event for Class D sprinters. Still Blue was quickest in stride, but Guerin had Ravenala right along side and in a few strides the fresh and fit colt had taken command, driving into a daylight advantage as they flew for the turn.

He widened the gap to four lengths approaching the home turn and held Still Blue safe through the stretch although the latter closed gamely. Faisleur raced well up throughout, as did Tambo. Skin Deep failed to come on in the stretch in the manner expected of him.

Husing to Air Derby  
New York, June 1 (AP).—Ted Musing, radio sports announcer, has been chosen to describe the running of the Seventy-first Annual Kentucky Derby on the air, Saturday, June 9. This will mark the fourteenth year that Husing has been appointed to the turf classic, which he first reported in 1929.

Crackers Buy Hurler  
Toronto, June 1 (AP).—Southpaw Tom Amann of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League was sold today to Atlanta Crackers of the Southern Association. Amann, troubled with a sore arm last season, has won one and lost one this year.

Bek-Ferenz Fight Added to Norfolk Card  
Norfolk, Va., June 1 (AP).—Matchmaker Chris Dundee who promotes professional fights at the USO Arena in connection with the Arena Athletic Club, has taken out double insurance for his next professional show, which is billed for Friday, June 8.

Heavyweights Lou Nova of Alameda, Calif., and Jay D. Turner of Dallas, Tex., will headline the card in a 10-rounder.

The insurance of a double-barreled show is the Joe Dek of Portsmouth, Va., known to the football world as Joe Golomdelk, former Woodrow Wilson High School and Elton College gridiron star.

Bek, an Army dischargee with 49 months overseas service, makes his formal Tidewater professional debut here next Friday night. His opponent is Joe Ferenz of Dallas, Tex., a spartan of Turner.

\$60,233 Prizes Listed For All-American Golf  
Chicago, June 1 (AP).—A prize purse of \$60,233 in war bonds and stamps, an all-time tournament high, will be offered in the 1945 All-American golf tournament at the Tam O'Shanter Country Club July 23 to 29.

The Men's Open will offer a total purse of \$57,733.63, with the winner getting \$13,600; the Women's Open a total of \$1,950, and the amateur events \$550.

## Ramblers Play Colts For Interhigh Title

Coolidge Wins, 6-0, Over Central Nine On Henry's 4-Hitter

Combining the four-hit shutout pitching of Buck Henry with six timely hits, Coolidge's Colts reached the Interhigh baseball finals yesterday as they defeated Central, 6-0, at Central.

The giant Coolidge hurler, in out-pitching Central's ace moundman, Willie Goff, was especially strong with men on bases, fanning seven, and leaving eight runners stranded. Central hit only seven balls out of the infield. And the Colt infield nipped two Viking rallies with double plays.

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## 5 Phil Errors Help Pirates Score, 6 to 5

PIRATES, June 1 (AP).—Five errors cost the Philadelphia Phillies their fifth straight loss today as the Pittsburgh Pirates nosed them out, 6-5, before 1513 fans.

The Phillies outhit the Pirates 15 to 7. Philadelphia scored first with two runs in the opening inning, but Pittsburgh returned with four in the same inning. The Phillies took the lead in the second with three runs, but two Pirates hits and two Quaker errors in the fourth brought in the winning tallies.

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## New Yorkers Get 14 Hits; Etten Homers

New York, June 1 (AP).—Floyd Bevens turned back the Cleveland Indians with five hits today as the New York Yankees stretched their league lead to two games by an easy 9-2 victory over the Tribe. Bevens struck out eight Indians in coasting to his fourth decision on a 14-blow Yanks' attack against Starter Al Smith and Hale Kleins.

After each club scored once in the first, the New Yorkers broke over with four in the fourth, one of them on Nick Etten's fourth homer of the year.

Mike Garbar finally broke his hit famine that has seen him go to the plate 50 times with only one safely when he singled in the fourth following Ed Wheeler's boot of Tucker Stainback's roller. After Bevens was hit by a pitched ball, George Stinewiss singled home two runs and Frank Crosetti bounced a ground rule double into the left field stands to score Bevens.

Doubles by Johnny Lindell and Stainback, a passed ball and Etten's single produced another pair in the fifth. Garbar came through with his second hit but contributed the oddity of singling into a double play. Stainback was second when Garbar lined a hit to left, but the right fielder was cut down at the plate by Pat Seery's peg and Frankie Hayes' return throw to second nailed Garbar trying for an extra base.

Singles by Lindell, Oscar Grimes and Stainback added another in the seventh and the winners picked up on that. Lancer home after the eighth off Kleins on Crosetti's one base and three walks forcing across the veteran shortstop.

Mike Rocco accounted for Cleveland's other tally with a long homer to the right-field seats in the fifth.

Boston, June 1 (AP).—The Boston Red Sox won the game on walks today, sewing in 6 to 4 victory over the Detroit Tigers with two bases on in the fifth inning with the sacks filled.

In the fifth, after Bob Johnson and Johnny Lazor singled and were sacrificed along by Eddie Lake, Wilson gave an intentional walk to Jack Tobin, hitting the

Dave Ferriss, pinch hitting for Emmett O'Neill, walked, forcing Johnson home and Wilson was replaced by little 18-year-old Bill Pierce, who walked George Metkovich to home after the second out. After walking Metkovich, however, Pierce settled down, allowing but one hit and striking out four men during the rest of the game.

The Red Sox scored four runs in the second when Lake's single brought in Lazor. The second run later doubled and O'Neill homered after Bob Garbar singled.

After two out in the third inning, Roger Colbourne walked and came home on Rudy York's circuit drive. Then Roger Cramer doubled and came in with the third run on Jimmy Outlaw's single.

The fourth Detroit run came in the fourth inning when Paul Richards singled, was sacrificed to second by Wilson and scored on Paul Cullenbine's single to right.

W. Wilson, Pierce (3) and Richards, both of whom had hit in the first two games, were the only hitters to reach base in the second (3 m.).

Army Awards Hall Athletic Trophy; Honors Broughton  
West Point, N. Y., June 1 (AP).—Dale S. Hall of Parsons, Kans., today was awarded the Army Athletic Association Trophy, marking him as the graduating class' outstanding athlete during his career as a cadet. Hall was a regular both in football and basketball.

The presentation was made by Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, superintendent of the Academy, at the annual athletic review held on the parade grounds.

Parade grounds were made to L. B. Broughton of College Park, Md., W. P. Fickes Memorial Trophy to outgoing lacrosse captain.

Thomas A. Lombardo of St. Louis, Edgerton Trophy given annually to retiring football captain. Robert St. Onge of Forest Hills, N. Y., Hughes Trophy given to most valuable player on football team.

China Seeks Olympics  
Chungking, China, June 1 (AP).—The Chinese National Amateur Athletic Union passed a resolution today asking that China be designated as the site of the 1952 Olympics.

The 8-year-old son of Burgoyne King went to the lead at the half mile pole and scored by 3 1/2 lengths over Mrs. Weston W. Adams' Cavalots.

Cavalots, which came from far back to be second by two and a half lengths over the C. M. Stable's Republican, paid \$3.00 and \$3.50. Republican paid \$3.00 to show after leading Irving Gushen's Harpsichord, which set the early pace, to the finish by a length and a half.

Gonzaga Nine Scores 13th, 12-10  
Gonzaga High's Purple Eagles wound up their season yesterday with a 12-10 victory over Georgetown Prep at Garrett Park. It was the Eagles' thirteenth victory.

Jack Glenn did the Gonzaga hitting and proved a big gun in the hitting when he clouted a home run with one on in the third.

Gonzaga... 009 030 0-13 13  
G. U. Prep... 011 011 0-10 10  
Glenn and Flint; O'Connor and Eckert.

Middletown Nine Wallops All-Stars, 21-8  
Winchester, Va., June 1.—Middletown High School, champions of the Frederick-Clarke Baseball League, defeated a team of all-stars from the remaining clubs in the loop yesterday, 21-8.

It was the worst rout of an all-star team since the game was inaugurated six years ago.

Glenn, Cooley and Eckman and Kelly, Deany, Pence and Wiscarver.

Glenn... 027 040 0-21 18  
All-Stars... 001 002 0-10 8  
Glenn, Cooley and Eckman and Kelly, Deany, Pence and Wiscarver.



## Navy Honors 268 Athletes With Letters

Annapolis, June 1 (AP)—Two hundred and sixty-eight athletes from 35 sports received their letters in a presentation ceremony held in the rotunda of Bancroft Hall today.

Of the total 177 midshipmen received an N with a star while the other 191 received an N. The captain of each sport received the certificate on behalf of his team.

The football team with a record of six wins and three losses accounted for 25 of the N's, while soccer with a six and one record took 17 of the N and stars and five of the N's.

The cross-country team, IC4-A and National AAU champions, earned eight N and stars and two N's.

Nine men won an N in basketball and 11 members of the fencing team earned N and stars with two others getting N's. A gym team with three wins and two losses produced 30 N winners, while the rifle and pistol teams garnered nine N and stars and five N's respectively.

The undefeated wrestling team had three N and stars with seven others getting N's. Boating a 5 and 4 record, the swimming team received 22 N's for their efforts.

The undefeated eight boxing champions were given N's as a reward for their hard-earned victories. The crew team with a 2 and 1 record has 19 N winners.

Baseball has 13 N winners as a result of its 12 for 15 season, while the 8 and 2 lacrosse team rates 20 N's.

The championship track team, the best ever to represent the academy, got the top billing with an N and star total of 29 while two others got N's.

Tennis with seven N's golf with 6 N's and sailing winners, 5 N's complete the list of award winners. The season just completed was one of the most successful the academy has ever had.

## Va. Tech Nine, Va. in Title Clash Today

Charlottesville, Va., June 1.—Top honors in Virginia collegiate baseball will be up for the highest scorer when the Cavaliers of Virginia meet the Gobblers of Virginia Tech in their second game tomorrow afternoon in Blacksburg.

The Cavaliers won their eighth victory in 11 games when they rolled over Hampden Sydney, 22-3, on Wednesday. This was their fifth diamond triumph over a State college rival, for they have lost only to VPI in an extra-inning game in April.

Coach Gus Tebbel will assign Charlie Ellis to the job of pitching against Tech. But he'll have his other ace moundman, Tex Rickard, and Irv Henderson, ready if they are needed for relief duty.

First game of the Gobblers, which was played only four hits, but two of these came in the eleventh inning when Tech scored the two runs needed for a 3-1 victory.

Tech's Harry Bushkar will be ready to face the Cavaliers on the mound for the second time. He gave up six hits in the first game, but tightened with men on bases except in the seventh. Bushkar was held out of the box while Tech was being defeated, 5-2, by the N. & W. Valleydoh teams in Roanoke Wednesday, but got two of the Gobblers' three hits.

Virginia's tennis team is the only Cavalier sports organization performing at home this week. The netters will be facing their last collegiate rival when Duke's Blue Devils play here tomorrow afternoon.

The Cavalier track squad is being represented in the Heptagonal games at Annapolis, which has won the title for the last two years but which is being prevented from competing by the June Week festivities at West Point.

## Nats' Box Score

| ST. LOUIS    | AB | R | H | E | W | L | SV | IP | SO | BB | HR | RA | ER | WPA  | WPA+ | WPA- |
|--------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|------|------|
| St. Louis    | 25 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

## Charles Town

| ST. LOUIS    | AB | R | H | E | W | L | SV | IP | SO | BB | HR | RA | ER | WPA  | WPA+ | WPA- |
|--------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|------|------|
| St. Louis    | 25 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

## Bill Bennings

| ST. LOUIS    | AB | R | H | E | W | L | SV | IP | SO | BB | HR | RA | ER | WPA  | WPA+ | WPA- |
|--------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|------|------|
| St. Louis    | 25 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

## Post Consensus

| ST. LOUIS    | AB | R | H | E | W | L | SV | IP | SO | BB | HR | RA | ER | WPA  | WPA+ | WPA- |
|--------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|------|------|
| St. Louis    | 25 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

## Delaware Park

| ST. LOUIS    | AB | R | H | E | W | L | SV | IP | SO | BB | HR | RA | ER | WPA  | WPA+ | WPA- |
|--------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|------|------|
| St. Louis    | 25 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

## Official Charles Town Charts

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1945  
Weather: Clear; Track: Fast.  
FIRST RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 1:15 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

SECOND RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 1:30 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

THIRD RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 1:45 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

FOURTH RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 2:00 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

FIFTH RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 2:15 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

SIXTH RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 2:30 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

SEVENTH RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 2:45 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

EIGHTH RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 3:00 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

NINTH RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 3:15 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

TENTH RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 3:30 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

ELEVENTH RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 3:45 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Twelfth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 4:00 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Thirteenth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 4:15 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Fourteenth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 4:30 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Fifteenth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 4:45 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Sixteenth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 5:00 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Seventeenth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 5:15 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Eighteenth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 5:30 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Nineteenth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 5:45 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Twentieth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 6:00 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Twenty-first RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 6:15 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Twenty-second RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 6:30 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Twenty-third RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 6:45 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Twenty-fourth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 7:00 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Twenty-fifth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 7:15 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Twenty-sixth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 7:30 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Twenty-seventh RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 7:45 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Twenty-eighth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 8:00 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Twenty-ninth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 8:15 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

Thirtieth RACE—About 4 1/2 furlongs. Purse, \$500. For 3-year-olds up. Claiming, \$500. Off 8:30 P. M. Owner, O'Shea Stable.  
1. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
2. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
3. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40  
4. **Star Line** (W.K.H.) 1:23.40

## Arlington Wife Makes Dresses Of Jap 'Chutes

A colorful new wardrobe is being assembled by Mrs. Aramby Cumbow, 29, 615 S. Garfield st., Arlington, Va., from the material in Japanese parachutes.

"I have lots of parachutes, green, yellow, blue, red and green ones," declared Mrs. Cumbow, who was wearing a blue silk dress made from one of them by her mother, Mrs. Ari Vaughn, 80, of the same address.

"My husband sends them to me," she explained.

## All Japs' Chutes Colored

Her husband is S/Sgt. Gilbert Cumbow, 29, for the past nine months stationed in the Pacific, and he wrote her that Japanese parachutes differ from ours in that none is white, but all come in varying vivid hues. In one of his letters he told her the descending Japs "looked like a treacherous moving rainbow."

He didn't say whether or not he shot down the Japs himself, but I certainly am glad to get these things," continued Mrs. Cumbow. "The material is very good, and will go toward making complete wardrobes for me and our children, Evelyn, 10, and Edward, 6."

Also Gets U. S. Nylon

Sergeant Gilbert has also sent his wife many large swatches of white nylon, the parts of torn American parachutes.

"They'll be nice for blouses and underthings," commented his wife, who added that her husband has shipped home enough Japanese flags, knives, and other "knickknacks" to fill a trophy room.

"We're going to have wonderful clothes this summer," declared Mrs. Cumbow. "In fact, I bet no one in town will have anything like them!"

## Gen. Rickard Decorated By French Government

Charlottesville, Va., June 1.—Brig. Gen. Roy V. Rickard, whose wife and family have taken up residence in Charlottesville for the duration, has been awarded the Legion d'Honneur by the French government.

General Rickard is on the staff of Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the U. S. Ninth Army. No specific details of the service for which General Rickard received the honor were revealed.

Mrs. Rickard and their three children moved to this city from San Antonio, Tex., about two months ago. The daughter, Mary Alice, is a student at the University of Virginia; Dan is enrolled in Lane High School, and James in McGuffey School.

## Noted Engraver Retires; Served U. S. 54 Years

Paul E. Plant, 70, 1303 Decatur st. nw., one of the most accomplished copper plate engravers in the world, retires today from the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior after almost 54 years service.

Plant, a bachelor, has engraved many of the most difficult contour maps produced by the Geological Survey and one, on which he spent two years, is the most detailed map ever made of the Grand Canyon.

A native Washingtonian, Plant is descended from a family which has lived here almost 150 years. During the Benjamin Harrison Administration, Plant applied for a position as an engraver with the Survey and was hired in 1891.

Although the retired engraver has had several offers of new jobs he says, "54 years is enough. I'm going hunting and fishing."

## Alton P. Tisdell, Veteran U. S. Official, Dies

One of the country's best known career men, Alton P. Tisdell, Superintendent of Documents, died at Emergency Hospital yesterday morning after more than a month's illness.

He had served the government more than 48 years, as Assistant Superintendent of Documents from 1908 until 1921, and from that date until his demise as Superintendent of Documents. He had become known as Uncle Sam's Bookkeeper and had built up the office of Superintendent of Documents from an organization which cost the Government money every year to one that now returns to the Treasury a profit of over a million dollars annually.

## Started With The Post

Actually Mr. Tisdell rose from the humble occupation of a Washington Post carrier boy back in the years approaching the 90's to one of the Nation's finest officials. Mr. Tisdell used to tell how in his early years he would walk from his home on O st. nw. down to the old Post building at 10th and E sts. nw., at 4 o'clock in the morning, get his papers and then serve his paper route from his home up to Florida ave. or the boundary of the city as it then was called.

Mr. Tisdell was born in Washington, D. C., on October 17, 1879, the son of Henry Carter Tisdell and Martha Ann Purdy Tisdell. He attended the public schools, graduated from Central High School, and later from the Pace School of Accountancy.

His long Government career of more than 48 years began in 1897 when he took a position in the documents division of the Government Printing Office. His maternal grandmother, his father and mother and two aunts, as well as his

## THE WASHINGTON POST

Saturday, June 2, 1945

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only brother, Willard S. Tisdell, all at some time worked in that office.

## Improved Operations

In 1908 Mr. Tisdell was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Documents and served under various superintendents until he was appointed superintendent in 1921. Under his guidance the office turned into one that, instead of being an expense to the Government, became one of the few which turned back a profit to the Treasury.

Its sales of Government publications now run to about \$2,250,000 a year, of which over one million dollars is returned to the Treasury. The office now distributes around 30 million publications a year, many of them at no cost. A large number of publications now are sold at a minimum charge whereas in earlier years they were distributed free. About 60,000 types of publications are distributed. One of the biggest jobs of the office was the distribution of the codes of the National Recovery Administration in the early part of the Roosevelt Administration, when about half a billion copies were sent out by the documents office.

Mr. Tisdell's position as superintendent of documents won for him the title of Uncle Sam's Bookkeeper. The best-seller has been the book on infants care, or the "baby book," issued by the children's bureau of the Department of Labor. That has had a large circulation and sells for 10 cents a copy. A large number of Farmers' Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture are sold at a small charge by the superintendent of documents.

## Created "Career" Office

Some years ago Mr. Tisdell was elected a member of the American Library Association and was well known to librarians throughout the country. He always attended the annual meetings of the organization as the Government's representative. He also was a member of the Graphic Arts Association, an organization of printing industry executives.

## Mr. Tisdell's ability



**THE "FISH BOWL" DEVICE** as an impetus to the sale of war bonds is more than ever proving its efficacy in the Mighty Seventh War Loan Drive.

A \$100 purchase and a streak of luck and you double your holdings at no extra cost. No wonder the "fish bowl" idea has caught on!

As for "The Long Voyage Home," directed by John Ford from a symposium of four of Eu-

Don't phone this desk, in re Kelly-Wood business. We won't be here Sunday. So there.

WHAT'S UP, JANE?

I THINK I KNOW DE MARVELL'S RACED NOW— BUT I'M AFRAID TURBIE THIPPED ONE HAND. MARL HING TO ACT FAST!

HERE COMES A TAXI TO THE BACK ENTRANCE— STOP IT, INSPECTOR!

THEY'RE TRYING TO GET AWAY— BUT IF YOU'LL TAKE THE DRIVE-ERS PLACE WE'LL BEAT THEM TO THE PUNCH—

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT NEEDS THIS CASE A FEW MINUTES, BOB—

OKAY, INSPECTOR!

**Show Time**

**STAGE**  
National—"Cavalleria Rustica" and "Pagliacci" at 2:20 p. m.  
Trovatore" at 8:20 p. m.  
Catholic University—"Li  
Story," at 8:30 p. m.

10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8, 40  
11:15. Stage shows at 12:10, 10  
5, 20, 8 and 10:40 p. m.

**Cristie**—“Having a Wonderful  
Time.” At 10 a. m., 12:35, 3, 5,  
7:55, 10:25 p. m. and 12:50 a  
Stage shows at 11:45 a. m.  
4:40, 7:05, 9:35 and 12 p. m.

**Metropolitan**—“Roughly Sp  
ing.” at 10:20 a. m., 12:40, 2:55,  
7:35, 10 p. m. and 12:40 a. m.

**Orpheum**—“The Arabian and  
Amazons,” at 12, 2, 4, 6, 8 and  
p. m.

**Palace**—“Diamond Horsesh  
at 11:40 a. m., 2:10, 4:40 and  
and 9:40 p. m.

**Columbia**—“Jordan Gray”  
11:35 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:30  
p. m.

**Edison**—“The Constant Nymph  
at 11 a. m., 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25  
9:35 p. m.

**Pix**—“Invisible Killer,” at 1,  
5:30, 7:45 and 10 p. m. and  
a. m. “Return of the Apeman  
2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:55, 11:10 p. m.  
12:40 a. m.

**Trans Lux**—Newsreels and s  
at 10:15 and 11:30 a. m., 12:40  
3:15, 4:30, 5:45, 7, 8:15, 9:30  
p. m.

**Ambassador**—“Roughly Sp  
ing.” at 1:35, 4:10, 6:40 and 9  
p. m.

**Hippodrome**—“Long Voy  
Home,” at 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
rriers,” at 5:35, 6:45 and 9:45 p.

**AMONG THE MANY** members of the younger set who work at the American Women's Volunteer Service Canteen is attractive Miss Anne Heard, who devotes three days of each week to the organization. She is the daughter of Capt. William Heard, st USN, who leaves soon for overseas duty, and the sister of William Heard, jr., who is still in school.

honor for her sister, wore a yellow gown and carried yellow and blue flowers. The Misses Jane Cobb and Janet Bowen, brides-

part in the battles of Guam and Guadalcanal. After a brief honeymoon the couple will live in Washington.

Louis Rosenberg gave his niece in marriage. She wore a street-length dress of aqua crepe with starched lace hat trimmed with aqua and white illusion veiling. She carried white orchids and a Bible.

Miss Gladys Mendelsohn was maid of honor. She wore a pink

**Skalls Have Guests**  
Mrs. Sigmund Korach, Cleveland, Ohio, is spending several weeks here with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David G. Skall.

stunt with his garterless violets with white accessories. She carried a small bouquet of gardenias. Mrs. John L. Sullivan, New York, was matron of honor, wearing a dusty pink suit with matching flower hat, white accessories and a corsage of pink roses.

"But it would take more time for me to get even," pronounced a hardboiled city editor.

"If we organize thoroughly enough, we should be able to do it in one day," said Mrs. Duff. "Now everyone has a chance."

**Mary Haworth's Mail**  
appears every day except  
Saturday in the Women's  
Pages. Read it tomorrow in  
Section IV.



Saturday Washington Eastern War Time

**BOYS!** Inquire about the good Post delivery routes now open. Phone NAtional 4200, Extension 236

**SARDINES**

SARDINES! HURRY!!

THAT THEY BE!  
(PUFF-PUFF)

20 MINUTES TILL NOON -- (GAS)  
THEN THE DEATH MARCHES  
WILL CLAIM THAT BOOR CHILD!

SUFFERIN' SARDINES--  
NOT A BOAT  
TO GET TO EX-  
HIEY CRAN!!

DEAR HE-  
DEAR HE--  
(GAS)

CRAN/  
OH CRAN!!

GOSH/ LOOK,  
EMILY-- IT'S CAPT.  
GRADY AN A GRANNY  
AN A STRANGER  
APOVIN AT U--  
WAVE BACK  
DARLIN' ---

GEE-- THEY BEEN RUNNING  
UP AN DOWN AN'  
AWAHIN PER TEN  
MINUTES-- I GOT NO  
TIME PER WAVING--  
GOTTA LOOK AFTER  
MY FISHIN!!

As Precious Minutes Tick By  
A Giant Swordfish Surfaces  
To Sun Himself.

NEWS FROM HOME—TOMMY MARLOWE WON THE LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD LAST NIGHT BY KNOCKING OUT HARRY GLEASON.

—IN THE ELEVENTH ROUND AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—IT WAS ONE OF THE GREAT FIGHTS OF ALL TIME—GLEASON ENTERS THE ARMED FORCES NEXT WEEK.

MORNING, TOMMY BOY—HOW DOES IT FEEL THING UP A WORLD'S CHAMPION? IT WELL, THIS IS WHERE, VA START, KID, I'M ARRANGIN'—

MR. WALSH, I CAN NEVER EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION—BUT—DON'T ARRANGE ANYTHING PLEASE—I ENTERED THE MERCHANT MARINE YESTERDAY MORNING—I WAITED TILL AFTER THE FIGHT—

GO RIGHT INTO THE CABIN AND GIT DOWN.

PICTURES OF THE LOST PLATEAU.

FIND OUT WHY THEY WANTED TO FIND IT!

HAPPENING, GRAB THE FILMS!

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YOU CHARLATAN, YOU MOUNTBANK! YOU STOWED AWAY ON MY SPACE SHIP!

BUT, EMBERER, YOU CAN'T BE SURE, MAYBE HE FLEW HERE TO THE MOON HIMSELF!

MY DEAR PRINELLA, DON'T TELL ME THAT YOU TOO HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN BY THE VULGAR AND NOTORIOUS DALLS OF THIS MAN'S EXTRA PHYSICAL POWERS. AS A SCIENTIST, I ASSURE YOU HIS REPUTATION IS A LIE!

SO—HE MUST HAVE STOWED AWAY!

IS THAT RIGHT, SUPERMANT?

WHO AM I TO CONTRADICT SO EMINENT A SCIENTIST AS PROFESSOR DUSTY?

(“I’M NOT THE ONE TO CONTRADICT SCIENCE EITHER, BUT SOMEHOW MY FEMININE INTUITION KEEPS TELLING ME THAT WE’RE NOT ON THE MOON AT ALL.”)





# Stonier Hits U. S. Insurance Of Bank Loans

By S. Oliver Goodman  
Government insurance of bank loans is unnecessary and not desired by bankers, Dr. Harold Stonier, executive manager of the American Bankers Association, declared last night in a speech before the 29th annual convention in the Mayflower Hotel, Dr. Stonier stated that bankers face the future confident in their ability to stand on their own.

"There are some in Government," he said, "who would insure our business loans against loss. In other words, they would have the Federal Government underwrite the hazards of business life in America in years to come."

"The American Bankers Association believes that the Government will have all it can do to meet its obligations now running into hundreds of billions of dollars. We have a national debt six times as great as in the last war. On the other hand, business as a whole is in good condition."

"Individuals have more money on deposit in banks, bonds, and in cash than at any other time. Local and State governments are in excellent condition. Banks are sound. Why should the Government incur further liabilities in the interest of banks or any other business institution?"

Looking ahead, Dr. Stonier said the coming era "is the era of the competent banker. Take one look at the national debt, he added, and it will be seen that in the future millionaires 'will be about as numerous as Republicans in South Carolina.'

Preceding the ABA executive's talk, Sidney F. Tallafra gave his annual report as president of the District of Columbia Bankers Association. He emphasized the manpower problem and pointed out that the armed forces have taken 885 men and 14 women from bank service here.

"The problems of the past year," he added, "have been necessarily accentuated by wartime conditions. It has not been a case of seeking to build up deposits and increase the business of the bank, but a struggle to fill the ranks of officers and other employees depleted by those who have gone into the armed services."

Mr. Tallafra also stressed the heavy load of increased bank work and mentioned the handling of sale and redemption of war bonds, ration banking work and blocked accounts of foreign nationals.

Among the notables present who were introduced were Wilmer J. Waller, chairman of the District War Finance Committee, and Marjorie S. Eccles, chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Preceding last night's session, a preliminary luncheon meeting of local bankers was addressed by William H. Neal, vice president of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. of Winston-Salem, N. C. Mr. Neal spoke on "Salesmanship and Banking."

The abbreviated convention will close today with election of officers, choosing of ABA division vice presidents, an address by Constantine Brown and the annual financial dinner.

## Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

**TWA to Start Air Freight**  
Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., which 14 years ago inaugurated the country's first air freight schedules, yesterday petitioned the Civil Aeronautics Board for permission to reestablish air freight service, effective July 1.

An air freight tariff, unique in transportation history, was filed with the board, providing that charges be established on an airport-to-airport basis, with separate charges for pick up and delivery which will be made available at the option of the shipper.

E. O. Cooke, TWA vice president of traffic, said that the service will be conducted on a "limited and experimental" basis, owing to present limitations in number of aircraft operated.

**Diamond Match Co. reports for the quarter ended April 30 net profit of \$600,222, equal to 39 cents a share, compared with \$401,963, or 33 cents a share, in the 1944 period.**

**American & Foreign Power Corp. reports for 1944 net income of \$9,454,401, equal to \$10.92 a share on the combined \$7 and \$8 preferred stocks in arrears, compared with \$7,484,214, or \$8.84 a share on the combined first preferred stocks in 1943.**

**Royal Typewriter Co., Inc., reports a net profit for the quarter ended April 30 of \$340,866, equal to 26 cents a share, compared with a net of \$404,229, or 31 cents a share for the similar period last year.**

**Vick Chemical Co. reports for the nine months ended March 31 a net profit of \$2,524,510, equal to \$2.72 a share, compared with a net of \$2,442,473, or \$2.74 a share for the corresponding 1944 period. The 1945 net is subject to renegotiation.**

# Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press  
Total stock sales yesterday, 1,429,000 shares; previous day, 1,210,000; week ago, 1,304,290; year ago, 819,316; two years ago, 1,254,835; January 1 to date, 160,819,013; year ago, 95,642,494; two years ago, 153,072,978.

| Stock              | High    | Low     | Close   | Change |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Alcoa              | 127 1/2 | 127 1/4 | 127 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Can.           | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Oil            | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Tel. & Tel.    | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Tobacco        | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Water          | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Zinc           | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Sugar          | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Lumber         | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Paper          | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Glass          | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Rubber         | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Leather        | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Textile        | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Chemical       | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Pharmaceutical | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Food           | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Beverage       | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Entertainment  | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Media          | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Transportation | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Utilities      | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Real Estate    | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Finance        | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Insurance      | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Banking        | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Trust          | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Investment     | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Holding        | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Conglomerate   | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Diversified    | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. International  | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Foreign        | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Global         | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Multi-Sector   | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Broad-Based    | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Index          | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Basket         | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Fund           | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Trust          | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Insurance      | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Banking        | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Trust          | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Investment     | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Holding        | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Conglomerate   | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Diversified    | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. International  | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Foreign        | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Global         | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Multi-Sector   | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Broad-Based    | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Index          | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Basket         | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |
| Am. Fund           | 115 1/2 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/2 | + 1/4  |

## New York Bond Prices

By the Associated Press  
Total bond sales yesterday, \$11,000,000; previous day, \$9,810,000; week ago, \$9,955,000; year ago, \$11,275,000; two years ago, \$9,349,000; January 1 to date, \$1,261,528,310; year ago, \$1,283,298,000; two years ago, \$1,806,371,500.

|                   |         |         |         |       |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| U.S. Gov. 2 1/2%  | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 3%      | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 3 1/2%  | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 4%      | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 4 1/2%  | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 5%      | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 5 1/2%  | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 6%      | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 6 1/2%  | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 7%      | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 7 1/2%  | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 8%      | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 8 1/2%  | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 9%      | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 9 1/2%  | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 10%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 10 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 11%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 11 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 12%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 12 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 13%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 13 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 14%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 14 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 15%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 15 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 16%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 16 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 17%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 17 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 18%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 18 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 19%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 19 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 20%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 20 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 21%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 21 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 22%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 22 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 23%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 23 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 24%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 24 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 25%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 25 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 26%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 26 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 27%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 27 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 28%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 28 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 29%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 29 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 30%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 30 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 31%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 31 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 32%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 32 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 33%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 33 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 34%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 34 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 35%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 35 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 36%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 36 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 37%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 37 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 38%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 38 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 39%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 39 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 40%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 40 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 41%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 41 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 42%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 42 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 43%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 43 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 44%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 44 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 45%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 45 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 46%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 46 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 47%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 47 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 48%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 48 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 49%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 49 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 50%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 50 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 51%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 51 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 52%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 52 1/2% | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov. 53%     | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| U.S. Gov.         |         |         |         |       |